THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY, BY THE
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Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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City, payable to the carrier, by the week... 25

Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

$10, Reward.—Lost, $61.

Lost on Tuesday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, going from Mackrell street near Third, to the St. Charles Hotel, $61. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office.

Church Concert.

A sacred Concert is announced to come off at St. Peter's church, corner Grant and Diamond streets, on the evening of Tuesday, the 25th. From the reputation of those concerned in the affair, we doubt not, it will be one of the finest Concerts of the season, and its object being the benefit of the church, there is every reason to expect a full and fashionable audience. Tickets may be had at the music stores of C. C. Mellor and Mrs. Blume, and no tickets will be sold at the door.

Medical.

Dr. White practices on the physio medical system. He discards all poisons from his practice, and treats disease upon the rational and physiological principles which govern the human system. He removes the causes of disease by agents that act primarily upon the organization and which do not injure the constitution. Special attention paid to the treatment of all forms of disease, both medical, surgical and obstetrical.

Hasheesh Candy,

The great Oriental Nervine compound. A most delightful exhilerant confectionized, and has been the theme of song and story among the Persians, Arabian and Assyrians.

Health, joy and beauty gladden the heart, a blessing to the nervous and debilitated of all classes.

Sole agents, in Pittsburgh, for the sale of the above Candy, B. L. Fahnestock & Co., B. F. Vandevort, and N. McClarran & Co.

Silks, Prints, &c.

Silks of every description, greatly reduced in price at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Dress goods of all kinds, great bargains.

Cloaks and shawls in great variety.

Prints, choice patterns fine cloths, fast colors, 12½c.

Yard wide Sheeting (muslin at 12½ cents.

Ticking at 24 cents, formerly 62 cents; do. yard wide at 25 cents, formerly $1.

Linen Table Diaper at 62½ cents, formerly $1.25; other qualities in proportion, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Teacher Wanted.

Wanted immediately a teacher of Classics (Greek and Latin) and Higher Mathematics. Must be a single gentleman and a good scholar. Apply at the book store of Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh, from two to three o'clock, p. m.

Beware of Counterfeits.

The only genuine G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth can be had at Fulton's drug store, where all the popular Patent Medicines can be had. No 67 and 69 Fifth street.

The late President.

Pittock expects to have a big supply of medals, pictures, badges, &c., of the late President, to-day.

Country Merchants

Will study their interests by calling before purchasing, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Photographs.

Five hundred photographs, colored and plain, received yesterday at Pittock's.

Furniture and Carpets.

Auction sale this morning, at 10 o'clock, at McClelland's, 55 Fifth street.

Thumb Baby.

A third supply at Pittock's.

Flags.

A supply expected to-day at Pittock's.

Removal of the Remains of President Lincoln.

The remains of President LINCOLN, in charge of the committee, will leave Washington this morning for Illinois. The route to be by the way of Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo. At least one week will be occupied in reaching Illinois as there will be considerable stoppages on the way.

President Johnson at the White House.

President Johnson will occupy the White House to-day, and he will soon be joined by his wife, a most exemplary and accomplished lady, to whom he is indebted for his education. As Mrs. Johnson is now somewhat advanced in years and in feeble health, her daughter, Mrs. Stover, will preside over the White House. This lady's late husband, Colonel Stover, was killed on the 18th of December, 1861, while at the head of his regiment, the Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, in the battle of Nashville. President Johnson's son Charles, a Surgeon in the volunteer service, was thrown from his horse in 1861, and killed. He has now four children living, viz: Robert, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Stover and Andrew, Jr., the latter a bright lad some twelve years of age.

THE St. Louis *Republican* speaks of BOOTH, the assassin, as having "a conservative nature." Severe on the "Conservatives," of whom the *Republican* is one.

LADY'S BOOK FOR MAY.—The May number of this popular magazine has been received by Pittock. The spring fashion plates, in addition to a great variety of other matter of a literary and useful character, will make it welcome to the public.

We republish President Johnson's speech on our fourth page this morning.

Late News Items.

On Friday last, General Butler resigned his commission as Major General of Volunteers and left Washington for his home in Lowell, Mass., with a view of devoting himself to law and manufacturing. On learning of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln he withdrew his resignation and returned to Washington. The report that he is to have an important appointment is contradicted.

It has been stated very generally in the newspapers, that General Lee had turned over only eight thousand men, and it was supposed that the best portion of his army had been sent to Johnston before the completion of the negotiation for surrender. This statement is incorrect. He turned over, under the articles of capitulation, over thirty-five thousand men, with a hundred and fifty pieces of artillery and ten thousand stand of arms.

The Congressional meeting in Washington on Monday, is described as an impressive scene. Senator Foot, was deeply moved when he rose to make the announcement, and tears choked his utterance. Vice President Foster (who presided,) and Senator Reverdy Johnson were equally unmanned. These all bear the goodness of heart and the merciful kindness of the departed.

Said, or rather wrote, Governor Seward Monday: "This is only history repeating itself—all great revolutions have their assassins as well as their heroes. Let us hope that there are to be no more victims, and that the lives of the venerable Secretary of State and of his son will be spared to adorn the diplomatic records of their country."

Thurlow Weed writes, concerning a brief interview with President Johnson, on the morning after the assassination, as follows: Though the interview was brief, I derived encouragement from it. He was affected sensibly by the evidences of confidence, from the people and their representatives, already manifested. His health is fully reestablished, and I am sure that he has entered upon the duties of his great office with a firm and patriotic intention to prosecute the war until the rebellion and its cause are "crushed out," and the authority of the government re-established throughout the Union.

At a meeting held in Wheeling, on the death of the President, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That no individual who has left here for the purpose of going into the rebellion shall be permitted from this date to return to the city of Wheeling, of which determination on our part, this resolution may be taken and regarded as sufficient notice.

The foregoing resolution was amended thus: "And this resolution shall also be taken as notice to all returned rebels to at once leave the city."

A similar resolution was adopted at a meeting in Unionville, Marshall county, West Virginia.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that about the time of the hanging of "Old John Brown," in Virginia, J. Wilkes Booth who was then playing in Baltimore, left that city with a choice band of recruits," repaired to the scene of the execution, and was there conspicious as a leader in the fiendish orgies that preceded and followed the death of the old man.

The New York *Commercial* proposes "that a purse be at once made up, sufficiently large to enable the members of the family of Mr. Lincoln to live in ease and comfort for the rest of their lives."

In order to allow all classes to subscribe to the 7 30|100, Mr. Jay Cooke, General Subscription Agent, has recently appointed an efficient corps of young men to act as night agents.

Return of Gen. Lee to Richmond.

A Richmond correspondent gives the following account of the fallen General's return to that city: Lee's arrival has been the great sensation of the day, in fact, the only one. Approaching the city from the southwest, by the Richmond and Lynchburg turnpike, the little cavalcade, composed of the fallen Rebel chief and some half dozen of his staff, with about the same number of cavalry, attracted little attention until it had nearly reached the center of the city. It was half-past two in the afternoon; many people were on the streets, and the face of Lee is too familiar here for him to escape recognition. Very soon a motley crowd were following, citizens and Rebel soldiers, Union soldiers and officers. The windows and doors of houses flew open, and women waved their handkerchiefs in a sort of way.

Lee passed on with something of the silent, unobservant thoughtfulness of his conqueror, Grant, in his manner. At times, glancing right or left, he recognized an acquaintance and bowed slightly. His hair as white as snow, his careworn face, his jaded air, the circumstances surrounding the man, stirred the people's hearts, and we can forgive them for it. Strong men wept and women sobbed with a consuming grief. The crowd increased at every step, and by the time he had reached his residence, on Franklin street, between Seventh and Eighth, it had grown into a multitude. As he dismounted from his tired horse, the crowd spontaneously gave him three cheers. As he mounted his steps, they called unanimously for a speech. Lee stood for a moment on the balcony, bidding his staff good-bye. In reply to the crowd, he raised his hat, bowed slightly, and the next instant the ruined soldier had passed within his door and was lost to sight. The staff rode off, the crowd dispersed, and a few moments later not even a curious loiterer was left on Franklin street. Everybody seemed at once to consider the propriety of the occasion, and left the paroled General to the solitude of his own home.

All the afternoon and evening Lee's residence has been kept scrupuniously closed—not a blind open, not a sign of life about. Occasionally some old personal friend would call, but almost invariably he would be turned away without gaining admittance. It is due to Lee to say that he entered the city with the least possible display, that he took the shortest route to his house, and that he has taken all possible care to avoid any kind of public demonstration. That he has done so from a sincere desire to observe in the spirit as well as the letter of the terms of his capitulation there is no reason to doubt.

That the Southern people have a love as well as an admiration for the late commander of their armies, it did not need the events of to-day to prove. His simple presence, and that the presence of a man fallen as conquered, but not in their eyes disgraced, stirred them to the last sign of emotion. It was no words that he spoke, for he said not a word; it was not the appeal that he made, for he avoided them; it was his presence and its significance that moved the throng. It was their blighted hopes, their thwarted ambition, as well as their military idol, that rode through the streets of Richmond to-day, and it is no wonder that the people wept. The animate corpse of Napoleon pacing the walks of Longwood, drew tears from many besides the worshippers of the Empire. Lee riding to-day a prisoner, through the streets of the city he had so long defended, is the latest parallel of that sad scene. We must forgive this people.

Lee's residence in this city is on the south side of Franklin street, between Seventh and Eighth, and is a large old-fashioned brick house, without ornamental flourishes. It is a house like thousands of others—a hall at one side, a basement and the universal number of rooms. In nowise different from other houses, except that it contains to-night a man without power, a man doomed beyond redemption, who two weeks ago controlled armies formidable in their numbers and discipline.

The President's Grave.

Fifty months have passed, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, since Mr. Lincoln left his home in Springfield, in the pride of manly vigor and strength, to enter upon that career as the president which will permanently fill a bright and memorable page in the world's history; he returns to it a bleeding corpse, surrounded by his stricken family, and by a tearful, adoring people. The following words of farewell to his neighbors, on leaving them, Feb. 11, 1861, have now a fresh and mournful interest:

MY FRIENDS: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born and here one lies buried. I know not when I may see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same, I hope, almighty Being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my dear friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

WELL PUT.—The Chicago *Post* (Democratic) very forcibly remarks:—"The assassination of Mr. Lincoln was a part of the rebellion, just as much so, as the acts of Quantrell in Kansas, the massacre at Fort Pillow, or the murder of General McCook. * * * * * *

Change has come upon the popular feelings during the last few days. Last Friday morning the country was well prepared to accept any act of sinnesty that executive clemency might offer. To-day the people are prepared for no such measure. A week ago any repentant insurgent might have found personal safety, on his own parole, in any part of the country. To-day it would not be safe for him to try it. States and communities might, one week ago, have appealed for peace and have obtained it on almost any terms consistent with security in the future; but what one week ago would have been deemed ample security, will not now satisfy the public to-day. Peace is not now attainable upon the surrender of the rebel armies. Peace demands something more. The mangled corpse of the murdered President shuts out from the popular vision the old pictures of fraternal love and reunion beyond the Potomac, and in place of that seems that horizon nothing appears but the hand of an assassin stained with the blood of a loved, admired, and cherished President. For it that hand alone is lost sight of. That hand is recognized as the hand of the rebellion; its bloody deed is recognized as the deed of that rebellion, and it is not surprising that the popular heart demands that that hand be followed with relentless purpose over every foot of soil which has nurtured, sheltered, harbored and maintained that rebellion.

GENERAL GRANT'S AIDE.—Colonel Ely S Parker, Aide-de-camp and Private Secretary of Gen. Grant is in town and stopping at the Astor House. Col. Parker is an Indian of the purest blood of the Iroquois, and is at present Head Chief of the Six Nations. He is a finely educated man of rare social qualities and very greatly esteemed by his hosts of friends. As a civil engineer he has held high positions on the public works of this State, and under the Federal Government. Prior to the outbreak of the war, he was in Government employ at Galena and Dubuque superintending the erection of a Post-office, Hospital and Custom House at these places. There he formed the acquaintance of Gen. Grant who, during the war, has had him constantly on his personal staff.

Colonel Parker carries always with him the great silver medal presented to his grand uncle, Red Jacket, in 1792, by Washington. This is a most interesting historical relic, and is cherished with great care by the Iroquois and their Chieftain. The medal was engraved by Rittenhouse, and is appropriately emblazoned. Only last Friday, Colonel Parker showed this medal to the late President, and spoke feelingly of the associations it represented.

The Colonel was, of course, officially present at the surrender of General Lee. His descriptions of that event, and of the days of battle that preceded it, are most graphic and interesting. Colonel Parker will visit the western part of the State, and then return to this city for a few days, before joining the Lieutenant General Eleto asked us to the approaching conference with the Canadian deputation.

Mr. Cardwell said four members of the Council were expected to confer with the government. The result of the conference will be promptly communicated to Parliament, and nothing will be done to bind the contract without full knowledge and consent of Parliament.

Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report flour dull. Wheat very little business done, although lower prices would have been accepted. Red 8s@8s. 6c per cental. Corn quiet and in some instances a shade easier. Beef a good supply, and tending downward. Pork 2s 6d lower. Bacon fair demand steady. Cheese from outher again easier, and inferior at most sales. Lard neglected and quiet. The Broker's Circular reports cheese in good demand at full prices. Molasses quiet. Coffee in limited demand and without improvement. Rice keeps steady. Petroleum unchanged.

LONDON.—Baring Bros. repoot corn quite steady. Sugar steady. Coffee in good demand. Rice firm. Tea firm for Congon; green rather lower.

Later.

PORTLAND, April 19.

The steamer Belgium, from Liverpool the 6th, and Londenderry on the 7th, has arrived.

English funds buoyant. U. S. 5-20's improved on old, closing at 87 and steady. There was a disposition to take Illinois Central shares, which remain very firm at 61½. Erie shares better, the decline on the 6th having been 82. There was an active demand for Atlantic and Great Western bonds.

MELBOURNE, February 28.—War has re-commenced in New Zealand, and the British troops have suffered considerable loss.

The plague continues at St. Petersburg. The total number of cases is ten thousand; deaths, two thousand. Cases average one hundred per day.

LATEST PER PERSIA.—LIVERPOOL, April 8.—The *Times* of to-day has another editorial throwing cold water on the Canadian defenses.

Sec'y. Seward and Son Convalescent:

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Secretary Seward and Frederick continue to improve.

For printing cloths the Providence *Journal* says the market is stronger, with large sales. Most of the mills are sold ten and twelve weeks ahead. 64x64s are held firm at 12½c. The following are the sales: 3,000 pieces 56x60 9½c; 5,000 do, 56x60, 10c; 5,000 do 56x60, 10½c; 16,000 do 60x64, 10¾c; 90,000 do 64x64, 10¾c, early in the week; 5,000 do 64x64, 10¾c; 5,000 do 64x64, 11c; 8,000 do 64x64, 11¼c. Total, 137,000 pieces.

All persons leaving Havana for the United States must now have passports countersigned by the American Consul. There is a report that because our Consul hung out the stars and stripes upon hearing of the capture of Richmond, certain Confederates determined to pull down his office. The police, however, kept too strict watch for them, and no attempt was made.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1865. NO. 189.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Funeral Route of the Body of our Late President.

Contradictory Reports.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON April 19—1 P. M.

Major General Dix:

The arrangements for conveying the President's remains to Springfield, have been changed this morning. They will go direct from Washington to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and thence to Springfield.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Second Dispatch.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1865.

Major General Dix, New York:

It has been finally concluded to conform to the original arrangements made yesterday for the conveyance of the remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, from Washington to Springfield, viz: by the way of Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago to Springfield.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Pres't. Lincoln's Assassination.

Comments of the N. Y. World and Herald

Mr. Lincoln's Admiration of Booth's Acting.

Appearance of the President's body after being Embalmed.

Probable Change in the Funeral Route to Springfield.

THE ASSASSIN OF SECRETARY SEWARD

His Arrestat Mrs. Surrat's

TRAIL OF BOOTH DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 19.

No evening papers were published to-day. The morning papers contain very little news not anticipated by last night's dispatches. The *World* says editorially: In the grave of our President just made, all the shades of opinion this day bury bitternesses and extravagances born of political conflict about his measures and his policy. They remember only that he loved his country, that he earnestly, humbly and bravely labored for its salvation according to the light which heaven gave him down, struck us all in what ever is most dear to us as citizens and as men. With such memories and with fame, which springs from great and undying, the name of Abraham Lincoln passes to day into American history. That history reclaims what is its own. Our country as well as he, to labor as earnestly, as humbly, as bravely for its salvation, each of us according to his light, and with a faith that never yet has failed us and as men is a lesson which this day reads to us, that so out of this cloud of sorrow its full mercy rests on and will grow into new and nobler peace, prosperity and glory.

The *Herald* says: Sumter and the stars and stripes first waved above it were fired upon and the nation rose as one man, for every one felt how deeply and really that flag was a type of the nation. As the first assault on Sumter electrified the nation for war, that it would have chosen to avoid, so this second assault must and will stimulate it to go on against the rebellion with an energy and spirit in which their damnable atrocities originated.

The *World's* says: Mr. Lincoln saw Booth play more than once and particularly admired him. He was a gentleman him rapturously, and with all his genial heartiness for which he was distinguished. Booth when told of the President's delight said he would rather have applause from a negro, the President had never spoken with disfavor of him, but wished for him the unqualified success, and said so. Booth evaded the fellow.

The same special says Mr. Lincoln's face in death were that benignant, half thoughtful, half tender expression which distinguished it in bringing the last message. There is a statement that owing to the wound its head the embalming is imperfect, and the route must be shortened.

Immense crowds visited the East room during the day.

The *Herald's* special says: The man arrested at Mrs. Surratt's house proves to be a young Southern boy, who has been employed as a laborer on the railroad, and said he earned his living by his pick-axe. He took contradictory stories about his movements, but he denied frequently that he was a poor man, and could neither read nor write, but his language was that of a man of education, and his fingers and hands were small and well shaped, the latter being delicate, white and soft as a woman's. Upon searching his pockets, they found a comb, hair brush and tooth brushes; a pot of pomatum, a package of pistol cartridges, pocket compass, and $25 in greenbacks. He was identified by Seward's servant and by Miss Seward, and was heavily ironed and placed on a gunboat.

The name of Booth has also been discovered, and it is expected he will be in custody before morning.

Latest from Europe.

FUNERAL OF MR. COBDEN.

Proposed Canadian Fortifications.

Their Erection Opposed in the House of Commons.

NEW YORK, April 19.

The steamer Persia has arrived from Liverpool April 8th and Queenstown 9th.

The residence of the Russian Minister at St. Petersburg was abandoning.

PARIS, April 8.—Bourse quiet. Rentes, 67f@ 80c.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton market closed firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions flat. Consols for money 89@89¾; Illinois Central shares, 60½; Erie 39@39¼.

QUEENSTOWN, April 9.—Mr. Cobden was buried on the 7th. The proceedings were solemn and touching.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Lord Elcho moved for the correspondence relative to the proposed Canadian fortification. He deprecated the erection of defenses which could only have the effect of inviting American attack, and showed that Canada was the battle ground. The policy of fortifications was condemned by several speakers but the duty of the British government to defend Canada was generally conceded. The Ministers opposed productions of papers pending the conference with the delegation appointed by the Canadian government to confer with the imperial government and shortly expected in England. Finally the motion was withdrawn. On the following day

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SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE HONORED DEAD.

Funeral of President Lincoln.

IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT.

Reverence of the Colored People.

Negro Women in Procession

Citizens from Different Cities in Attendance.

The Crowd in front of the White House

The Interior of the Building.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

The Religious Services.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Column Headed by Colored Troops

ORDER IN WHICH IT MOVED,

The Body Lying In State at the Capitol.

It will be Conveyed to Springfield Friday

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Never before in its history has Washington presented so mournfully grand a scene, and never before has a great nation offered such heartfelt tribute to the memory of a deceased ruler as that paid to the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln, by the American people to-day.

At an early hour this forenoon the vicinity of the White House was thronged with people of all ages and colors, endeavoring to find eligible places from which to view the funeral pageant, although the cortege did not start from the Executive Mansion till two in the afternoon.

The colored people, of which the crowd was largely composed, were on the ground first, and, by a sort of peremption right, took possession of the railing and walls in front of the President's house and the sidewalks on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue. The interstices in the iron fence surrounding the mansion were perfectly black with the faces of those whose best friend was lying in death within the granite walls before them. A peep at the White House on this occasion, although probably all of the sad gazers had seen it a hundred times before, was earnestly sought for, and none were satisfied until their curiosity was gratified.

The scene was a picturesque one, and the best indication of the reverence in which the memory of Abraham Lincoln is held by the negro race throughout the country.

As the morning hours wore, the crowd in front of the house increased, and kept on this it became a jam. The horse cars were compelled to stop running, and vehicles of all kinds had to turn off into the back streets. The streets for squares on either side of the Executive Mansion were filled with various organizations, societies, delegations from Union Leagues of large cities, Masons and Odd Fellows, white and colored, on their way to take place in the grand procession.

Most conspicuous among them all, however, was a procession of colored women which marched two by two through the avenue to join their friends in front of the mansion. Over a hundred women composed this motley throng, gray headed women with the frosts of age, and dressed in the garments exhibiting all the hues of the rainbow. Some were clad in handsome mourning, some in red, white and blue calico, some wore handsomely trimmed bonnets, but most of them sun bonnets, and a few who probably had no bonnets to wear had covered their heads with handkerchiefs. They were followed by a long string of colored urchins. The sight was novel.

Four years since a procession of this description could no more have passed unmolested along the streets of the national capital than it could have passed over the long bridge from Virginia into the District of Columbia without passes from slave driving masters.

The morning trains brought in large crowds of citizens from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Baltimore and other cities. The Brooklyn delegation did not reach here in time for the procession, and will proceed to the depot and join the funeral train. The Philadelphia was represented by the City Councils and the hose companies, and the other places mentioned by members of their municipal governments.

The inmates of the several military hospitals also turned out to pay their tribute of respect to the deceased President. The crowds at the front of the Presidential mansion were kept back by guards, and of those who succeeded in passing the outer line, none were admitted to the house without tickets.

Within the mansion stillness reigned, and the great crowd that filled the rooms seemed for hours scarcely to stir. The Green and Blue rooms were reserved for the use of delegations, pall bearers, &c. The East Room, hung with black—shrouding every chandalier, covering every mirror, and darkening every window—was densely crowded.

In the centre stood an imposing catafalque, on which the coffin was placed, surrounded with flowers, wreaths, crosses, and anchors of flowers, leaning against it, at the head and foot and towards the lower end of the room stood Ex-Vice President Hamlin, and by his side the late Vice President, now President, Andrew Johnson. Immediately next to him was his old friend, Preston King, of New York. Immediately behind this party stood the Cabinet, and farther towards the lower end of the room members of the House and Senate, with their officers.

On Chief Justice Chase's right hand stood the Diplomatic Corps in full dress, and wearing all their decorations; next to them were the heads of bureaus and other prominent officials. At the head of the coffin were members of the clergy and physicians to the President. Behind them a guard of honor, together with a large number of prominent military and naval officers, foremost among whom were Lieut. General Grant and Vice Admiral Farragut. Next to the foot of the coffin were ranged chairs, covered with black, for the members of the family.

Just before the ceremonies began Captain Robert Lincoln entered, accompanied by private Secretary's Nicolay and Hay, but Mrs. Lincoln, Willie, junior son, preferred to mourn in private.

Behind the chairs for the family, stood the Illinois and Kentucky delegations, as chief mourners. The Illinois delegation already named there were present Governors Fenton, of New York; Andrews, of Massachusetts; Brough, of Ohio; Curtin, of Penna; Bradford, of Maryland; Pierpont, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission; Rev. Dr. Hill, President of Harvard College, and a large number of distinguished and eminent citizens from all parts of the country.

No ladies were present till just before the ceremonies began, when Mrs. Senator Sprague, accompanied by her sister Miss Chase, and Mrs. Secretaries Stanton, Dennison, Welles and Usher, entered.

A few moments past twelve o'clock, just as Capt. Lincoln and the Private Secretaries, with such other members of the President's household as were present, entered the room, the solemn hush was broken by the voice of the clergyman, standing at the the head of the coffin, Rev. Dr. Hill, Rector of the church of the epiphony, intoning the solemn service for the burial of the dead, according to the liturgy of the Episcopal Church. "I am the resurrection and life," saith the Lord. "He that believes in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die. I know that my Redeemer liveth. And that He shall stand in the latter day on earth," and so on to the service appointed to be read at the grave.

Bishop Simpson followed in a lengthy prayer. The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, who had been the President's pastor, then read a funeral sermon. The following were the opening sentences:

"As we stand here to-day, mourners around the coffin and around the lifeless remains of our beloved Chief Magistrate, we recognize and adore the sovereignty of a God. His throne is in the heavens, and His kingdom ruleth over all. He hath done, and hath permitted to be done, whatsoever He pleased. Clouds and darkness are around about—righteousness and judgment are habitation of His throne. Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It was a cruel hand which smote our honored, wise, and noble President, and filled the land with sorrow; but above and beyond that hand there is another which we must see—It is the hand of a wise and faithful Father. He gives us this bitter cup—and the cup that our Father hath given us shall we not drink it?

That such a man should be sacrificed at such a time, by such foul agency; that man at the head of the nation, whom the people had learned to trust with a loving confidence, and upon whom more than upon any other were centered, under God, our best hopes, for a true and speedy pacification of our country, and the return of harmony and law; that he should be taken from us and taken just as the prospect of peace was brightly opening upon our torn and bleeding country, and just as he was beginning to be animated and gladdened with the hope of ere long enjoying, with the people, the blessed fruits and reward of his and their toil, and care, and self-sacrificing devotion, and interests of liberty. Oh! it is a most afflicting visitation. But it is our Father in Heaven, the God of our Father, and our God, who permits us to be smitten, and we know that His judgments are right, and that in faithfulness He has afflicted us.

In the midst of our rejoicings we needed this stroke, this discipline, and therefore He has sent it. Surely the wrath of man shall praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he will restrain. In the light of doomsday we may see that the wrath which planned the death of the President was overruled by Him whose judgments are unscrutable and his ways past finding out, for which a loyal people have made such an unexampled sacrifice of treasure and blood.

Speaking of the President's religious belief he said: "I speak what I know, and testify what I have often heard him say, that I affirm this goodness and mercy were the prop on which he leaned. Never shall I forget the emphasis and the deep emotion with which he said in this very room, to a company of clergymen and others, who called to pay him their respects in the last days of our civil conflict, 'Gentlemen, my hope of success in this struggle, rests on that immutable foundation, the justness and goodness of God, and when I see the vast armies that are marshalled in some way all will be well in the end, because our cause is just and God is on our side.'

"Such was his sublime and holy faith, and it was an anchor to his soul. It made him firm and steadfast, it emboldened him in the patriotism of duty, however rugged and perilous it might be; it made him valiant for right, for the cause of God and humanity, and it held him to a policy of steady yet adequate administration which he thought both God and humanity required him to adopt."

The following are the concluding sentences of the sermon, which occupied nearly three-quarters of an hour: "The cause survives his fall and will survive it. The light of its brightening glory flashes upon us, dissipating somewhat the gloom occasioned by his death, and the language of God is telling us that though the instrument was grand a scene, and is gone, the cause is immortal. There is no assassin strong enough to quench its life or arrest its onward march to the world's redemption. Let us view it in full confidence and this is our consolation as we weep and mourn to-day. Though our beloved President is slain, our country is saved, and so is the king of mercy as well as judgment. Tears of gratitude mingle with those of sorrow, while there is dawning of brighter day upon our weary land.

God be praised that our fallen Chief lived long enough to see the day dawn, and the star of peace rising upon the nation. He saw it and was glad. Alas! alas! he only saw the dawn. When the sun has risen full and glorious, when the nation, redeemed, regenerated, rejoicing, it will shine upon his grave, but that grave shall be a precious and a consecrated spot."

The Rev. H. H. Gray, D. D., pastor of the E Street Baptist Church, closed the solemn ceremonies by the following prayer: "O Lord God of hosts, whose way is in the sea, whose path is in the great waters, whose footsteps are not known, who ridest upon the heavens in thy name Jah, and rejoicest before them, we desire to approach thee in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, and ask thy favor and blessing. We thank thee that thou hast raised him to the highest position of honor in the nation; that as one man thou hast so long to guide and direct the affairs of the Government in its hour of peril and trouble. We thank thee that thou didst have delivered Israel and would have been retained by us while the nation was passing through its fiery ordeal of blood. But in all our, when joy filled our souls, and even filling the heart of the nation, he fell. Oh! God give us grace to submit to thee under this dark providence and help us to love only thee.

"We commend to Thy merciful regard and tender compassion the afflicted family of the deceased. Now, more than ever, they are stricken with sorrow and wrung with agony. Oh! help them, as they are passing through a path of thorns, and drinking the cup of bitterness. Oh! help them to cast their burden upon Thee, the great burden bearer, and find rest for their souls. Oh! help them to trust in God alone. Oh! help them to cast their burden upon Thee, the great burden bearer, and find rest for their souls. Oh! help them to trust in God alone. Oh! help them to cast their burden upon Thee, the great burden bearer, and find rest for their souls. Oh! help them to trust in God alone.

"Sustain this mourning family as the bereaved family of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, from Washington to Springfield, viz: by the way of Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago to Springfield.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Pres't. Lincoln's Assassination.

Comments of the N. Y. World and Herald

Mr. Lincoln's Admiration of Booth's Acting.

Appearance of the President's body after being Embalmed.

Probable Change in the Funeral Route to Springfield.

THE ASSASSIN OF SECRETARY SEWARD

His Arrestat Mrs. Surrat's

TRAIL OF BOOTH DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 19.

No evening papers were published to-day. The morning papers contain very little news not anticipated by last night's dispatches. The *World* says editorially: In the grave of our President just made, all the shades of opinion this day bury bitternesses and extravagances born of political conflict about his measures and his policy. They remember only that he loved his country, that he earnestly, humbly and bravely labored for its salvation according to the light which heaven gave him down, struck us all in what ever is most dear to us as citizens and as men. With such memories and with fame, which springs from great and undying, the name of Abraham Lincoln passes to day into American history. That history reclaims what is its own. Our country as well as he, to labor as earnestly, as humbly, as bravely for its salvation, each of us according to his light, and with a faith that never yet has failed us and as men is a lesson which this day reads to us, that so out of this cloud of sorrow its full mercy rests on and will grow into new and nobler peace, prosperity and glory.

The *Herald* says: Sumter and the stars and stripes first waved above it were fired upon and the nation rose as one man, for every one felt how deeply and really that flag was a type of the nation. As the first assault on Sumter electrified the nation for war, that it would have chosen to avoid, so this second assault must and will stimulate it to go on against the rebellion with an energy and spirit in which their damnable atrocities originated.

The *World's* says: Mr. Lincoln saw Booth play more than once and particularly admired him. He spoke of him rapturously, and with all his genial heartiness for which he was distinguished. Booth when told of the President's delight said he would rather have applause from a negro, the President had never spoken with disfavor of him, but wished for him the unqualified success, and said so. Booth evaded the fellow.

The same special says Mr. Lincoln's face in death were that benignant, half thoughtful, half tender expression which distinguished it in bringing the last message. There is a statement that owing to the wound its head the embalming is imperfect, and the route must be shortened.

Immense crowds visited the East room during the day.

The *Herald's* special says: The man arrested at Mrs. Surratt's house proves to be a young Southern boy, who has been employed as a laborer on the railroad, and said he earned his living by his pick-axe. He took contradictory stories about his movements, but he denied frequently that he was a poor man, and could neither read nor write, but his language was that of a man of education, and his fingers and hands were small and well shaped, the latter being delicate, white and soft as a woman's. Upon searching his pockets, they found a comb, hair brush and tooth brushes; a pot of pomatum, a package of pistol cartridges, pocket compass, and $25 in greenbacks. He was identified by Seward's servant and by Miss Seward, and was heavily ironed and placed on a gunboat.

The name of Booth has also been discovered, and it is expected he will be in custody before morning.

Latest from Europe.

FUNERAL OF MR. COBDEN.

Proposed Canadian Fortifications.

Their Erection Opposed in the House of Commons.

NEW YORK, April 19.

The steamer Persia has arrived from Liverpool April 8th and Queenstown 9th.

The residence of the Russian Minister at St. Petersburg was abandoning.

PARIS, April 8.—Bourse quiet. Rentes, 67f@ 80c.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton market closed firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions flat. Consols for money 89@89¾; Illinois Central shares, 60½; Erie 39@39¼.

QUEENSTOWN, April 9.—Mr. Cobden was buried on the 7th. The proceedings were solemn and touching.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Lord Elcho moved for the correspondence relative to the proposed Canadian fortification. He deprecated the erection of defenses which could only have the effect of inviting American attack, and showed that Canada was the battle ground. The policy of fortifications was condemned by several speakers but the duty of the British government to defend Canada was generally conceded. The Ministers opposed productions of papers pending the conference with the delegation appointed by the

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence is desired, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

☞ Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, April 19.

The following highly important dispatch was received by Gov. Curtin this morning:

WASHINGTON, April 18.

To His Excellency Gov. A. G. Curtin:

The remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, will leave Washington on Friday morning at eight o'clock, to go by way of Baltimore to Harrisburg, and thence to Philadelphia and New York. By the time table, a arranged, the remains will reach Harrisburg, at eight o'clock p. m. on Friday, and leave at twelve noon on Saturday for Philadelphia where they will remain until four o'clock on Monday morning, and then be conveyed to New York. A copy of the time table and programme will be forwarded to you to-morrow

You are respectfully invited to meet the remains, with your staff, at such point as you may designate to this department, and accompany them so far as you may be passed to go

You will please signify to this D partment by telegram where you will join the remains whether you will take charge of them at Harrisburg, where you will have them pieces while they remain at the capital of your State and what honors you desire to pay while there

By order of the Secretary of War,

E D TOWNSEND,
Brigadier General A. A. G.

In reply to the above intelligence, his Excellency immediately dispatched as follows:

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1865.

To Brigadier General Townsend, War Department, Washington:

I propose to take charge of the remains at the line of the State, and to accompany them till they leave the State. I will meet them at the border. At Harrisburg they will be placed in the Capitol. All the military and civil honors that can be arranged will be shown. Measures are being taken for that purpose. I will send another dispatch. A. G. CURTIN.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A proclamation: The remains of the murdered patriot Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, will arrive in this State on Friday evening next, on their way to their place of interment in Illinois. They will come from Baltimore to Harrisburg, thence will on Saturday, be conveyed to Philadelphia, and from thence on Monday morning to New York. I shall meet them at the State line and take charge of them while in the Commonwealth. I recommend that all business be suspended during the passage through the state, and that the local authorities and the people everywhere join the state authorities heartily in paying honor to the memory of the martyred statesman who has fallen a victim to the savage treason of assassins.

By the Governor,

A. G. CURTIN, Governor. EDI RILER, Secty. of the Commonwealth.

DURING THE past several days we have experienced inexpressible annoyances in our printing room. Owing to the rapid increase of the daily edition of the COMMERCIAL we were forced to tax our press quite beyond its capacity. As a consequence, several things got wrong all at once. To put them right again may take several days. Meanwhile we ask the indulgence of our readers, to whom we can only say, *we are doing as well as we can.*

President Johnson's Speech.

The response by President JOHNSON to the brief address of some friends, on Tuesday, will re-assure the country. The sentiments contained therein are in full accord with such a ply defined public sentiment. Although the President spoke somewhat at length, he said nothing which any judicious friend would wish might be withdrawn. It has an elevation of tone, a comprehensiveness of grasp, a maturity of thought, befitting the Presidential incumbent. The distinct utterance in favor of the majesty of the law, more especially the noble sentiment, "let it be engroven in your hearts that treason is a crime and traitors shall suffer its penalty," is the key note of a policy which we do not doubt will be rigorously upheld now by public sentiment and the administration.

Leaving events to be disposed of as they may arise, the President evidently felt it incumbent on him to make this declaration; and he did well to make it thus distinctly.

The reading of this address will make the President strong in the confidence of the people in whom he finds a solid foundation because every word of it is full of manhood, and evinces familiarity with the questions of the day and the high position into which the speaker was so lately and unexpectedly elevated. There is neither indecision nor hesitation to be found in it, but a staunch, statesmanlike boldness and confidence which is the type of the man.

Having given utterance to this address the President will proceed to deal practically with questions as they come in their order. If he sets as he has spoken—and no one will doubt it—the country will be satisfied.

Booth the Assassin, and John Brown

The Chicago *Times* thinks "these two murderers," as it styles them both, "are alike." "The one, in the interest of his faith," continues the gentle hearted *Times*, "was a murderer in virginia, and the other for the interests of his faith became a murderer in Washington." We would be sorry to think a man who can see no difference between the act and motive of BOOTH and of JOHN BROWN, was himself capable of almost anything "in the interest of *his* faith," but, to our mind, the moral obliquity, which the above quotation argues, leads directly to such a conclusion. The moral instinct, the world over, has associated JOHN BROWN with the idea of freedom, truth and right. The name of BOOTH must, ever be associated with the most horrid murder in the annals of crime. He who sees them "alike," but confesses his own perversity and the degraded standard of his observation. Next in enormity to the assassination itself is the attempt to palliate the horrid crime. We will not accuse the *Times* of intending to do so but its inability to perceive any difference between BOOTH and JOHN BROWN certainly exposes it to the suspicion of not having the abhorrence of the crime which all right minded men feel.

National monument.

The movement in behalf of a monument to Mr. LINCOLN is becoming quite general. It is nearly every where felt to be a suitable method of giving expression to the general sympathy and gratitude which the terrible death of the President has awakened. It has been suggested that subscriptions be opened in every town and city in the land, where his virtues and acts have a friend. He has fallen in the war for the Republic just as much as though he fell by a bullet on the battle-field. His virtues are not less conspicuous than the deed that has deprived the Nation of his presence at the head of its affairs. A monument should be reared to his memory; and the spontaneous movement in the interest of the idea shows how right are the impulses of the people.

Johnston's Surrender.

The announcement that JOHNSTON had surrendered to SHERMAN was premature, although we do not doubt he will soon do so. One report is that the two Generals were in conference, and another that JOHNSTON was fall ing back, pressed by SHERMAN.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.—The effect of the late tragedy upon the finances of the country is most strikingly illustrated by the subscriptions to the popular Seven-thirty loan, which for Friday and Saturday last amounted to the enormous aggregate of nine million one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred dollars. This sum was composed entirely of small subscriptions and does not include those made by heavy holders of Government vouchers, who by the Loan Act of the last Congress can receive those bonds in payment of their claims. If any evidence was wanted of the determination of the people to sustain the Government finances against all attempts of traitors of every dye, this is conclusive.

THE New York *Tribune* of Monday says: A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Georgia says there is no one resource of the South so little understood and so greatly underestimated as the amount of cotton still held there. He thinks there must be at least 1,500,00 bales in Georgia and 1,000 00 bales in Alabama. He has personal knowledge of hundreds of bales which have been buried in the sand for more than a year. He predicts that cotton will sell for ten cents per pound in Savannah, as soon as the Government removes the restrictions and shipments are vouched for by gentlemen of the highest character in the city.

The Obsequies.

Funeral honors were, yesterday, paid by all loyal citizens, to the mortal remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States. At our Capital, where his official life had been spent in the service of the Republic and where that life was taken from him by a murderous cruel hand, the solemn rites of the sepulture were observed. But in every city town and hamlet, the sympathy of the great sorrow drew the mourning people together, to attest their love and grief, to mingle their sobs and tears, and to implore of God comfort and hope.

The places of trade were closed, the noise of the streets was hushed, the sable emblems of mourning draped the places of business and abode and the houses of worship were crowded with the sorrow stricken people. It was no pageant, no empty mockery, no ostentation of affected grief. It was hearty, profound, real sorrow, as for a father slain. We have seen nothing like it, so earnest so child like, so unfeigned, so unanimous a grief. There was little of speech in these sorrowful assemblages. Panygerics of the Martyr-President could have impressed no new sentiments of admiring love upon the hearts of the people, whose love of ABRAHAM LINCOLN had already, in these times of trouble become settled into a principle and a habit But there were humble avowals of submissiveness to the mysterious behests of that Divine Providence which rules in the affairs of men there were earnest petitions to the Giver of all good, in behalf of the widowed woman whose husband was murdered in her sight, and of the country, bereaved, by the blow, of its chosen head; and of the man who, by this appalling method, has become the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

What a change of aspect has come over our country, within the short compass of five days! From the highest emotions of joy, we have been cast down to the depths of sorrow Yet let us not forget, that the occasions of our recent joy are still with us. The Republic is triumphant over that bloody and barbarous insurrection. The Government's life has not been reached by the legions of the conspirators, nor by the assassin's hand. The Union is preserved. The CAINS who sought its life are fugitives and vagabonds. The United States Government is not abandoned by the Ruler of rulers, Patriots, Statesmen, and Generals remain, and they are under his guidance. And we should discredit his scepter, did we not hope and rejoice still, in contemplating, even from this dark and sorrowing hour, the great, useful and honorable future of our beloved country.

A Man They Know.

The South knows ANDREW JOHNSON, and the N. Y. *Post* believes that his accession to the Presidency will rapidly reconcile the masses of the South to the Government. That paper remarks with force, "the late President was a sweet loving and gentle as he was, amiable and kindly disposed as he was to the insurgent States—was not known in that character at the South. He was only known through the distorting medium of falsehood which the political leaders had spread. He was universally misconceived, and we may say universally disliked and it would have taken decades to wear away the mountains of prejudice which four years of war and passionate clamors had raised." "ANDREW JOHNSON on the other hand," continues the *Post*, "has nothing which did not contemplate the bowing to this people, for thirty years past. He identified in derivation with the masses of the people. His political principles have been the same as theirs, and up to the outbreak of the war, when the sudden tempests of wrath obscured his star, he was their pride and ornament. On the cessation of hostilities will not the old feeling of love and admiration for ANDY JOHNSON return to him? When it is known that their ancient friend and champion—the disciple of ANDREW JACKSON—is President of the United States, we think the simple fact alone do more to conciliate them than all the amnesties and promises that could be devised? Of course no man can see the future, or interpret the acts of Providence."

President Lincoln and Cabinet.

The magnificent painting, by Mr. CARPENTER, of our late lamented President, surrounded by his Cabinet ministers engaged in discussing the Proclamation of Emancipation will remain in this city but three days longer. The portraits in this group are wonderful for their fidelity to nature, and so closely resemble life as almost to startle the spectator as he enters the room. The portrait of Mr LINCOLN has been pronounced faultless, and Mr. LINCOLN, and we think the artist has been equally felicitous in his portraits of the members of the Cabinet. That of Mr. SEWARD, who occupies a prominent position in the foreground of the painting, is remarkably faithful and intensely life-like, as is also that of Mr. STANTON. As a work of art this great painting will compare favorably with the best works produced by the artists of any age, while as an illustration and vouchsafe a record of one of the most important events in the history of the late war, and a momento of the great and good man whose loss we are now mourning, it deserves the notice of every loyal citizen throughout the land.

A splendid steel plate engraving from the painting will be published by subscription in a few months. The list of subscribers in this city is already very large, and daily increasing.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that all the iron manufactories of Pittsburgh have suspended operations, and that all these stopped a short time ago except two, one of which was engaged on Government work, and the other on agricultural implements, working up the last pig iron in an extra quantity of iron. These latter have also stopped. The cause of this unfortunate state of things is the high price of labor and stock, as compared with the price of manufactured iron. The current rate of wages for a puddler, for example, was 26 per day. Many persons regarded as morally certain that the establishments will resume again, which, of course, can only be accomplished through a reduction in the cost of labor or an advance in iron.

The *Herald* has been misinformed in nearly every particular. There has been a temporary stoppage of a small number of mills; the others have not stopped, nor do they contemplate stopping. One or two mills have revised their scale of wages, but we believe the matter has been accommodated. Whatever stoppage there has been, was for temporary causes; but we believe it is entirely true that no mill is at the present time running at a profit.

GEN. LEE'S IDEAS OF CLEMENCY.—It is stated that Gen. LEE, in conversation with our officers, expressed the opinion that if reasonable clemency was shown to the South, the war would be virtually at an end, and that nothing but the prospect of a general rigid enforcement of the laws they had broken could lead the Southern people to prolong the struggle. In the rebel army generally the belief prevailed that all their prominent officers would be executed as traitors, and the opinion was freely expressed that this belief had led to the desperate resistance hitherto shown by the rebel armies. As a general thing, they took the surrender very calmly, few of them exhibiting any special emotion. Gen. LEE himself was more affected, and in attempting a speech to the soldiers under LONGSTREET, he was obliged to desist from the depth of his feeling. The whole number of LEE's army is stated at 60,000.

American Demands on the English Government.

(From the London Owl, April 4.)

The English Cabinet are not alive to the importance of the difficult questions which must arise between this country and America. The pressure to be brought to bear on our Government is indicated by a demand that the ports of Great Britain and her colonies are to be closed to all vessels bearing the confederate flag. The second requirement, which is as yet only hinted at, pending the concession of the first, is that the Queen should withdraw her proclamation recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. The true way to meet the Cabinet of Washington is by frank and bold retaliation. They misunderstand every concession and only accord it as a fresh basis for more demands; but we are afraid that there is a tendency in our foreign office to pursue what is fondly imagined to be a conciliatory policy. A proof of this is the fact that Lord Russell has not only declined to address strong remonstrances to the ruling powers of Richmond, as to their using or abusing the facilities for obtaining vessels, arms and other supplies.

THE following proclamation was issued on Tuesday by J. L. Beaubey, Mayor of Montreal Canada: Whereas, on Wednesday next, the 19th of April, has been fixed upon for the funeral ceremonies of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, the Mayor of Montreal in specfullly invites the citizens generally to close their places of business from 2 o'clock noon on that day, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late President of the United States, and of sympathy with the bereaved members of his family, and also as an expression of the deep sorrow and horror felt by the citizens of Montreal at the atrocious crime by which the President came to an untimely death.

In Halifax, on Tuesday, the American citizens held a meeting for the expression of the death of President Lincoln. Hon. Judge Jackson, the United States Consul, presided, and Robert Baillone, of New York, was Secretary. After an able and eloquent eulogy, Judge Jackson expressed his own sympathy and that of all loyal Americans for Secretary seward, whose great talents he hoped a kind Providence would spare to the country. He also assured his fellow citizens of the integrity, ability and patriotism of President Johnson, in whom they might safely confide, to uphold and maintain the great cause of human freedom and Constitutional Government.

News of President Lincoln's Death on the Pacific Coast.

Indignation of the People.

A dispatch from San Francisco, California, of the 15th, says: The destruction of the Democratic newspapers last evening was not the result of the sudden outbursts of long pent indignation at their opposition to the Government through the war. It was effected with such rapidity, and was so unexpected that the authorities were able to do nothing to prevent it. The French organ *Echo Du Pacifique*, was unscathed and is now under guard. The *Union and American* was destroyed. Intense excitement prevailed all night. Services were held to day in all the churches, and public meetings are being held to express the public feeling and the Mayor has called a meeting for the purpose of preparing for the obsequies. It is reported that the Democratic paper at Gros Valley has been mobbed.

A later dispatch, dated the 27th, says: A large meeting of the citizens was held at Platt's Hall on Sunday, the Mayor presiding. A series of resolutions were passed, among which was the following, which imply the expressions of the general feeling on this coast. The great capacious manly heart of President Abraham Lincoln, which was gracious enough to have sympathized with the forgetfulness of its loving nature, and in their madness they have killed him. Before his death peace was possible. All the atmospheres was filled with generous emotions and kind sympathy. Now peace means subjugation or annihilation and God has mercy on the souls of the rebel chiefs When this was read there was great excitement, and the people cheered over and over again. A Committee of fifty citizens were appointed to make preparations for the obsequies of the President.

All loyal citizens are requested to wear crape for thirty days. No disturbance of the peace has occurred since the last dispatch. The military are still under arms and patrol the streets at intervals, but there is no probability of further disturbance.

Dispatches from Nevada and Oregon show that those States are moved equally with California.

The Assassination.

SPEECH OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson made the following brief and emphatic speech in New York, on the receipt of the intelligence of the assassination:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The spirit of rebellion has whet its knife, and, failing to accomplish its treasonable work of dissolution, has slaked its vengeance by dipping it into the life blood of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Its culmination was reached in the assassination of the President of the United States. In all history of men, savage or civilized, ancient or modern, you can find nothing which in fiendish atrocity will compare with this. (Applause.) Even in the annals of the bloody French Revolution can at all approach in dastardliness and treachery to this murder of our country's chief ruler. The only criticism which men have passed upon him was that he was too kind, too merciful, too lenient. Too willing, forsooth, to let the assassin partake not of the common spirit. It was not at midnight, but at a public place, in a crowded occasion, the knife was drawn upon our President; and still more dreadful, brandished over the sick bed of an almost dying Secretary of State. Oh, my friends, it required the spirit of rebellion, it required slavery (great applause) in its dying struggles to do this. We had expected that slavery would have died quietly, unhonored and unsung, but it seems it preferred to go down amidst the fires of its funeral pile, and it would have taken decades to wear away the mountains of prejudice which four years of war and passionate clamors had raised." "ANDREW JOHNSON on the other hand," continues the *Post*, "has nothing which did not contemplate the bowing to this people, for thirty years past. He identified in derivation with the masses of the people. His political principles have been the same as theirs, and up to the outbreak of the war, when the sudden tempests of wrath obscured his star, he was their pride and ornament. On the cessation of hostilities will not the old feeling of love and admiration for ANDY JOHNSON return to him? When it is known that their ancient friend and champion—the disciple of ANDREW JACKSON—is President of the United States, we think the simple fact alone do more to conciliate them than all the amnesties and promises that could be devised? Of course no man can see the future, or interpret the acts of Providence."

President Lincoln and Cabinet.

The magnificent painting, by Mr. CARPENTER, of our late lamented President, surrounded by his Cabinet ministers engaged in discussing the Proclamation of Emancipation will remain in this city but three days longer. The portraits in this group are wonderful for their fidelity to nature, and so closely resemble life as almost to startle the spectator as he enters the room. The portrait of Mr LINCOLN has been pronounced faultless, and Mr. LINCOLN, and we think the artist has been equally felicitous in his portraits of the members of the Cabinet. That of Mr. SEWARD, who occupies a prominent position in the foreground of the painting, is remarkably faithful and intensely life-like, as is also that of Mr. STANTON. As a work of art this great painting will compare favorably with the best works produced by the artists of any age, while as an illustration and vouchsafe a record of one of the most important events in the history of the late war, and a momento of the great and good man whose loss we are now mourning, it deserves the notice of every loyal citizen throughout the land.

A splendid steel plate engraving from the painting will be published by subscription in a few months. The list of subscribers in this city is already very large, and daily increasing.

The New President of the Senate.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, OF CONNECTICUT.

According to the laws of the United States, in case of the death of both the President and Vice President, the Chief Magistracy of the nation devolves upon the President, *pro tempore*, of the Senate. In view of this fact, it is usual for the Vice President to vacate his seat a few days before the expiration of each session of Congress, that a temporary presiding officer may be chosen to hold over, *ad interim*.

At the late session of the Senate MR. JOHNSON followed the example of his predecessors by thus withdrawing, and on the 5th of March LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Norwich, Conn., was chosen President, *pro tempore*, by a unanimous vote. Mr. FOSTER was born in Franklin, in the county of London county, Connecticut, on the 22d of November, 1806, and is a lineal descendant of Miles Standish. He is a man of distinguished literary education, and a jurist of ability. He graduated at Brown University, in 1828 and devoted himself to the profession of the law. He was elected a member of the Connecticut General Assembly in 1839, and re-elected in 1840. He was successively Judge of Probate, Associate Judge in 1846, and served for three years, and again held a seat during the session of 1851, being three elected speaker, and acquiring an excellent reputation as a skilful parliamentarian. For five years he was Mayor of Norwich, Conn.

He took a prominent part in the organization of the Republican party in Connecticut, and in 1855 was elected by that party to the United States Senate, for a full term of six years. He was re-elected on the expiration of his term of office, but resigned his seat during the session of 1858, being elected governor of the State. He was elected by the legislature, and was the Republican caucus candidate for President, *pro tempore*, in December, 1859, but was defeated, receiving nineteen votes, to thirty-three for Benjamin Fitzpatrick. On the expiration of his first Senatorial term, in 1851, he was re-elected for another six years, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, serving also on the Committees on Public Lands and the Judiciary. As a member already of the Senate, he was elected presiding officer of the Senate last month, and holds over until his successor shall be chosen.

The Bold Tennessean.

An extract from a speech delivered by the President on the day of the final sojournment of Congress, 1859, when Tennessee was ruled by secession, and he a senator for in Washington, has about it so much of the true ring, and is so appropriate at the present day, that we cannot refrain from quoting it, as it appeared in the official Congressional debates in the *Globe*:

When I was inducted, Mr. President, I was making a general allusion to treason, as defined in the constitution of the United States, and to those who were guilty of that quality of treason within the scope and meaning of the law and Constitution. My proposition was that if they would show me who were guilty of the offences I have enumerated, I would show them who were the traitors. That being done, were I the President of the United States, I would act as Thomas Jefferson did in 1806 with Aaron Burr, who was charged with treason. I would have them arrested and tried for treason, and, if convicted, by the Eternal God, they should suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the executioner. Treason must be punished, and the extent and depth of the offence made known."

TREACHERY AMONG REBEL DESERTERS.—At Norfolk, on Saturday, soon after the news of the death of the President arrived, some incipient signs of a rebellion exhibited themselves among two "white washed" regiments of rebel deserters, who have taken the oath of allegiance and been taken into the service of the United States. The mutinous signs and turbulent acts of the prop sed insurgents were quickly quelled by the prompt action taken by them. On an examination of their cartridge boxes, the information was found therein that had caught the breeze that there was contraband ammunition. It was an inspiring moment—grand and sublime—to see to be experienced again. Our flag was there to be carried on fields fatal red, but not dishonored—regenerated and baptized anew in the fires of liberty.

Gen. Anderson could with difficulty restrain his emotions, and whilst some shouted themselves hoarse, others wept and embraced like children when the flag reached its height with a wreath of roses appended. The vast multitude continued for some moments to gaze at its fluttering folds. The cheers had not subsided when the salute of 100 guns from Sumter and a national salute from the fleet and Fort Moultrie and battery Bee on Sullivan's Island, Fort Putnam on Morris Island, and Fort Johnson on James Island, places conspicuous in the inauguration of the rebellion, were heard. The national airs were also played, followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," the whole audience joining, and producing an effect truly thrilling.

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

At one o'clock Rev. Mr. Beecher took the stand and delivered an eloquent address, from which we make the following extracts:

"On this solemn and joyful day we again lift to the breeze our fathers' flag, now again the banner of the United States, with the fervent prayer that God would crown it with honor, protect it from treason and send it down to our children with all the blessings of civilization, liberty and religion. Terrible the battle, may it be beneficent in peace. Happily no bird or beast of prey has been inscribed upon it. The stars that redeem the night from darkness, and the beams of red light that beautify the morning, have been united in its folds. As long as the sun endures or the stars, may it wave over a nation neither enslaved nor enslaving. [Great applause.] Once, and but once, has treason dishonored it. In that insane hour when the guiltiest and bloodiest rebellion hurled their fires upon this fort, you sir, (turning to General Anderson,) and a small handful stood with these now crushed walls, and did gallant and just battle for the honor and defence of the nation's banner. [Applause.] After a vain resistance, with trembling hand and sad heart, you withdrew it from its height and bore it far away. The long night of four years had set in. To-day you are returned again. We descend with you in thanksgiving to Almighty God that He has spared your honored life and vouchsafed you the honors of this day.

Desolation broods in yonder sad city. Solemn retribution hath avenged our dishonored banner. You have come back with honor who departed three and four years ago, leaving the air sultry with fanatics. The surging crowd that rolled up their frenzied shouts as the flag came down, are dead or scattered or silent, and their habitations are desolate, and ruin rests on the cradle of treason. Rebellion has perished, but there lies upon your flag that was insulted. [Great and prolonged applause.] In the storm of that assault this glorious ensign was often struck, but it is a memorable fact that not one of its stars was torn out by shot or shell. [Applause.] It was a prophecy, he said, "Not one state shall be struck from this nation by treason." [Renewed applause.] Wherefore have we come here, pilgrims from distant places? Are we bound to see that Northern hearts are stronger than Southern? No; but to rejoice that the hands of those who defend a just and righteous government are mightier than the hands that assaulted it. We exult that a nation has not fallen. We sorrow with the sorrowful.

He next proceeded to review the causes of our civil war, and the condition and tendencies of Southern society.

Let no man misread the meaning of this unfolding flag. It says the Government hath returned mister, it proclaims, in the name of a vindicated government, peace and protection to loyalty, humiliation and pain to traitors. This is the flag of sovereignty; the nation and not the States, is sovereign. Restored to authority, this flag commands, but supplicates. There may be pardon, but no concession [applause], there may be amenity and oblivion, but no horrid compromise. Let the whole nation to day has peace for the peaceful and war for the turbulent.

The only condition of submission is to submit. There is the constitution, there are the laws, there is the government. They rise up like mountains of strength that shall not be moved. They are the conditions of peace. One nation under one government, without slavery, has been ordained, and shall stand. There can be peace on no other basis. On this basis reconstruction is easy, and needs neither architect nor engineer. Without this basis no engineer nor architect shall ever reconstruct these rebellious States. We do not want your cotton, nor your sugar and rice fields, nor your prolific soil, nor heavens full of perpetual summer.

Let our fellow revel here; let manufactures make every stream twice musical. Build fleets in every port; inspire the arts of peace with genius, second only to that of Athens, and we shall be the richest and most powerful people in wealth. All that we ask is unswerving loyalty and universal liberty. And that in the name of the living and the dead we

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

PRESBYTERIAN INTELLIGENCE.—The following Items will be of interest to the general reader:

Delegates to the next General Assembly will take notice that the Revs. W. H. Wilson, S. F. Vannatta, (since deceased,) and S. E. McKee, were appointed by the last General Assembly a committee to prepare a roll of the members of the next General Assembly. They will, therefore, forward their credentials to Rev. W. H. Wilson, Washington, Iowa, that the roll may be in readiness by the meeting of the Assembly.

The Monongahela Presbytery will meet in the First Church, Pittsburgh, on the 27th of April, at eight o'clock a. m., to consider the Assembly's overture concerning students of theology, and to attend to other business.

The Board of Missions to the Freedmen will hold its next quarterly meeting in the U. P. Board of Publication Rooms, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, April 25, at two o'clock p. m. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

Persons attending the meeting of the Big Spring Presbytery by the Railroad will endeavor to take a train, going East, to stop at Perrysville about 2:25, p. m., or a train going West to stop at the same place near the same time, on Tuesday, 25th inst., as there will be provision made for conveying persons to the neighborhood of Tuscarora Church, where Presbytery will meet the next day, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following scale of supplies is published for the months of April and May:

PRESBYTERY OF ERIE.—Harmonsburg—April 24, Liverpool—April 24, M'Rae; 25th, Herron; May 2d, S. W. Martin, to dispense Supper; June 1st, Martin; 3d, Herron, Calcutta—April 4th, M'Rae; May 1st, Martin; 3d, Herron; June 2d, Martin; 4th, Herron. Lebanon—April 4th, Martin; May 4th, Herron. Glade Run—April 5th, M'Rae; May 3d, Dr Easton, to dispense Supper. Jefferson—April 23, Martin; May 2d, Herron; June 2d, M'Rae. New Market—April 5th, Martin; May 3d, S. W. Martin; June 3d, M'Rae. Kilgore—April 4th, Herron; May 3d, Martin; June 4th, M'Rae. Clarkson—April 5th, Clark; June 2d, Herron. Carrollton—May 1st, Peacock, to dispense Supper; June 1st, Herron 4th, Martin. Cumotion—May 1st, Jamison, to dispense Supper; June 4th, Martin.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERY.—Blairsville—May 3d, Brown; June 4th, Adair. Conemaugh—May 1st, Brown; May 3d, Blair; June 1st, Kirkpatrick; June 3d, Adair. Cokeson—May 20, Brown; June 3d, Blair. Dayton—May 21, Adair; June 2d Brown. Lower Piney—May 31, Adair. Jefferson—May 1st, Adair. Brookville—June 4th, Fulton. Ostonio—June 3d, Brown, Commodore, Susquehanna—May 4th, J. C. Telford, commission, anywhere—May 4th, Kirkpatrick; June 4th, Brown. Greenville—May 3d, Blair; June 2d, Kirkpatrick. East Union—May 4th, Adair; June 3d, Kirkpatrick. Mechanicsburg—May 2d, Kirkpatrick; June 2d, Adair; June 4th, Foster. Communion. Centre—May 1st, Kirkpatrick; 3d, Kirkpatrick, Communion; June 1st, Adair; 4th, Kirkpatrick. Penn Creek—May 4th, Brown. Cherry Run—June 4th M. S. Telford, Mahoning—May 4th, Blair. WESTMORELAND PRESBYTERY.—Bethel, Allegheny—April 30 and May 2d and June 4th, Walkinshaw; May 4th, Graham; June 2d, Katz, Beulah.—McKinstry, stated supply, half time, Braddock's Fields.—Forbes, stated supply, half time, Greensburg.—Fulton, stated supply, half time Latrobe, May 2d, Graham; June 3d, Elder. Sewickley, April 5th, Graham; May 3d, McKinstry; June 2d, Walkinshaw. Westminster, Newton, May 1st and June 1st, McKinstry; May 2d and June 3d, Walkinshaw. Union, April 4th and May 1st, Walkinshaw; May 3d, Graham, June 1st, Kelso; June 3d, McKinstry, McKinstry—to dispense the supper at Beulah; to dispense the supper at West Newton 1st May. Elder—Communion at Latrobe, June 2d. Walkinshaw—Communion at Bethel, April 30 May; at Union, 1st of Sewickley, 2d June. Session for Greensburg—John Andrew, John Shaw, Joshua Anderson, and Jas. Morrow.

BUTLER PRESBYTERY.—Butler—April 5th, R. M. Patterson; May 1st and 2d, N. E. Brown, Mountville—May 1st, White; 3d, N. E. Brown, Portersville—May 2d, Black. Clinton—May 2d, White, Shiloh—May 1st, Black, Brownsdale—May 1st, W. H. Jamison. Evansburg—May 4th, N. E. Brown. New Hope—May 3d, Galbraith.

TIMELY SUGGESTION.—The N. Y. *Commercial*, referring to the fact that President Johnson requested the Cabinet not to regard the custom of tendering their resignations, makes the following timely suggestion:

We do beg the people to frown now upon office seekers. This hungry clan almost worried Mr. Lincoln—let them spare the new President. A military order forbids any one to leave Washington; another one to prevent the approach to Washington of any man who seeks place or preferment may become necessary. The duty of the day is business—and the adjustment of the claims of anxious place seekers, or the balancing of the deserts of rival factions, if such must be heard, may give them but an hour a day, and put them on the limits of the most stringent regulations.

ALL EUROPE has been alarmed by the reported appearance of the Siberian plague at St. Petersburg and its advance toward the frontier of Germany. A telegram from St. Petersburg states that it is committing fearful ravages, and that official returns of the number of victims have altogether ceased. A semi-official organ of the Russian Government denies the correctness of these reports, which, however, the neighboring countries agree in accepting as true. The Austrian Government has sent a Medical Commission to St. Petersburg to examine into the nature of the epidemic, and the French Government has ordered all ships arriving from Russia to be put in quarantine. The English Government has sent instructions to the consuls in Russia and the ports of the Baltic to collect all the information they could on the subject and forward it to England.

GENERAL LEE.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: The last address of Lee to his army written after he had surrendered to Lieut. Gen'l Grant on such generous terms, should deprive him of all claims to the manlish sympathy that we have heard expressed in some quarters. It is the address of a defiant traitor, who cannot appreciate the noble generosity of his conqueror; and the hypocritical appeal to the Deity, who, in spite of former like appeals, has suffered him to be crushed, looks like blasphemy. But for him, and others like him, we should have had no great war, and we should not now be mourning a murdered President. Let us remember this whenever we are asked to be merciful or even charitable to him.

THE Boston *Advertiser* commences an article on the assassination with the following striking sentence:

The rebellion, as it dies, wins its most signal victory.

By the blow of an assassin—who profits by the unsuspicious contrage of one of the most generous of men—the rebellion takes the life of the only man in this country who could have saved the lives of its leaders.

This act of cowardice will outlive the memory of every other act of the rebellion. It is its most fitting memorial.

NAMES OF ASSASSINS KNOWN.—The names of the severally appointed assassins are, we understand, known, and, after the present investigation is concluded and published, the public will be astounded at the developments. From motives of public interest we refrain from mentioning many of them that reach us.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DRY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale my Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. L. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
13 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARMICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. ocs-1y

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, in Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., as laid out into lots, suitable for country seats. There are 35 acres, laid out into lots, ranging from 3 to 20 acres in size. It fronts on the Ohio river, and on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and is situate near Birmingham Station about four miles from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny city. The soil is of the best quality for trees or grapes, and is well watered by several never-failing springs. The land is elevated, has a southern exposure, and a commanding view for miles up and down the river and in all directions. The situation is one of the finest on the Ohio river. It is believed to be the best property for country seats ever offered for sale in Allegheny county. The same will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Terms of Sale—One fourth cash, and the balance in payments to suit purchasers. For further information apply to J. W. F. WHITE, Esq., No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber, on the premises. WILLIAM JACKMAN. ap5-1d

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VACANT LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.—The undersigned, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, as Guardian of the minor children of David Greer, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, p. m., the following vacant lots in the Eighth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, viz: Plan No. 1, on the corner of Magee and Forbes streets, 20 by 62 feet, being lots Nos. 17 and 18 in said Greer's plan, recorded in Plan Book, vol. 1, page 178; 1 lot on Locust street, 20 by 61½ feet, being lot No. 64 in said plan; 2 lots on Maria street, 20 by 61½ feet, being lots 92 to 93 and 94 to 95, in said plan; 2 lots on Victory street, 20 by 61½ feet, being 120 to 121 in said plan, and 2 lots on the corner of Magee and Bluff streets, 20 by 100 feet, being Nos. 147, 148 and 149 in said plan; making altogether nine lots. Some of these lots are very desirable as building sites, and the whole is very valuable for stone quarries. They will be sold separately or all together, on easy terms of payment. J. W. F. WHITE,
106 Fifth street.
ap24-td

PUBLIC SALE IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Allegheny City, on SATURDAY, the 29th of April, 1865, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the property where Mrs. Ford now lives, on Pasture Lane, adjoining the lands of John Lane, Allegheny City, and fronting 200 feet on Pasture Lane, 1 agger, and extending in front of John Lane, and extends back about 400 feet. It is a part of John Ormsby's plan of Mount Ida, recorded in Plan Book vol. 1 page 74, and embraces 28 lots of said plan, being lots numbered 6 to 33. It has a comfortable frame house and the grounds are planted with good fruit trees, &c. It could be divided into several building lots, or, if improved as a whole, it would make a delightful residence. It is offered for sale as a whole or in separate lots to suit purchasers, and the terms of payment will be made easy. Possession can be given from the 1st of May. J. W. F. WHITE,
106 Fifth street.
ap19-td

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

First night of the great sensation drama,
STREETS OF NEW YORK,
STREETS OF NEW YORK,
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
New Scenes, Mechanical Effect, New Properties, Costumes, &c.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, as.....BADGER
THIS EVENING, the great drama, in seven acts, as played in all the principal cities, entitled
STREETS OF NEW YORK,
STREETS OF NEW YORK,
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
The entire company in the cast.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
155 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Orders by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ap6-1y

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Serie. ao7

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery No. 86 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. ao26

LITHOGRAPHY.
The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro, corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, in the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.
OTTO KREBS.
1s4

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1,866,386 19
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	390 00
Profit and loss reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	3,373 38
Additional amount reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 20th, 1864	15,512 59
	$2,089,861 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$903,888 35
Duety Banks and Bankers	268,181 74
Due from Banks (special), payable in gold	8,180 45
Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	89,899 99
Exchanges from Banks in transit, (cash)	52,580 94
Drafts and Checks	46,457 39
U. S. Legal Tend-r and Bank Notes	104,541 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	
U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds	663,671 30
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,861 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, SS:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn Allen Dunn, a Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN,
CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap4-tf

OIL LEASES.
OFFICE OF THE
SOUTH WESTERN OIL COMPANY,
No. 521 Chestnut street, Philadelphia,

The Directors of the SOUTH WESTERN OIL CO., will lease to responsible parties, selected tracts of approved
OIL TERRITORY
ON
Dunkard creek, Big Whitley creek
and other sections of
GREENE AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PA.

To parties ready to proceed forthwith boring Wells, very favorable terms will be granted.

E. TRACY,
PRESIDENT.
ap16-2w

CARPETS.
We are receiving by
STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN
A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
AND RUGS,
Imported by ourselves, including
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of
AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
At the lowest rates to be found in the market.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
ap2

PITTSBURGH
AND
McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A,
Pittsburgh Office, 84 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS. PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARINGS and BARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Pitt Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings: Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning
done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Sup't., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:
T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.
fe24-eod-tf

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
Agents for the purchase and sale of
Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.
OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House.)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.
Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.
All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
ja15-6m-eod-TuThsSat

J. C. MATTEEN,
(Successor to Geo. W. Weyman.)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield streets
oc25-1y-eod

REFINED SUGARS.
50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
fe24 141 Water street

WANTED.

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANF. CO.,
ap5-tf 84 Third street.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the true and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap10-6wd&1w

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.
JONES BROS. & CO.,
mar7-3m 60 Chestnut st. Philadelphia, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS!
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

MOZAMBIQUES,
GRENADINES,
POL D'CHAVERS,
BLACK GRENADIENS,
BLACK BERAGE,
Black all Wool DELAINES,
Black English CRAPS.
A full assortment of DRESS GOODS and GOODS for MEN and BOYS' WEAR,
CLOSING OUT AT LOW PRICES.
ap19

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
ONE CASE OF PRINTS, 12 1-2 cents per yard.
ONE CASE DELAINES, at 25 cents per yard.
Yard wide HEAVY MUSLINS, 25 cts. per yard.
DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2, 18 3-4, 25, 31, 37 1-2 and 50 cents per yard.
200 styles SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS from $7.50 to $75.00,
AT THE SPACIOUS
CLOAK ROOM
OF
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.
ap12

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found very attractive, and embracing all the latest styles in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
WEBS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEA IMPS, ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS ND BUTTONS,
ALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and HOOP SKIRTS,
And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
3rd 77 and 79 Market street.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
in full stock at R. H. PALMER'S,
no29 84 Wood street.

TA. WILSON.....J. W. CARE.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARE & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET,
Third a above Diamond alley.
se25 PITTSBURGH

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. self-tf

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
ja1-1y

WM. W. HERRON.....JAS. A. HERRON JR
HERRON & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Wayne sts., (Wallace's building)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the purchase of
Grain of all kinds,
Also, Wholesale Dealers in
BALED HAY.
☞ Western Dealers will find it to their advantage to correspond with our House as we have greater facilities for storage and putting goods into this and Eastern markets than most of the Dealers in this city. The best of City references given when required. Ja31-3m

JENNINGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mh31-6m

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 136 Fourth st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. ERZCHWEITS, Canton, O. se12

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. O. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.
dec6

SAML. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 134 FIRST STREET
Agent for the sale of Corcowall Pig Metal

SHINGLES—
100,000 for sale by
fi8-2o MILLIGAN & RIDWELL

MISCELLANEOUS.

DALTON'S
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINES
PATENTED 1861. PERFECTED 1864.

After years of experimenting and patient study these machines have been brought to a standard of perfection BARELY IF EVER EQUALLED IN THE MECHANIC ART.

THEY ARE PERFECTLY SIMPLE,
Are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.
The labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.
A child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of work.
They will readily knit
Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyrs, Worsted or Silk,
and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS as desired. They are designed for making
SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c.

Their capacities are such that they knit every stitch of the articles named, leaving not a minute's work to be done with the old fashion knitting needles, and but little hand work of any kind.

More Work can be accomplished in one day, on one of these Machines, than can be done in two months by hand.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.
They will make tight or open stitch, plain, ribbed or fancy.
They are capable of making a greater quantity and variety of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other knitting Machine in existence.
Young women desirous of securing a means of earning a livelihood, will find nothing so certain of furnishing without fail, a profitable employment, as one of these Machines.

To Publishers of Newspapers.
One-half of the amount of a machine will be taken in advertising at regular rates.
For further information call at the SALESROOM.

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or address, with stamp, for Circulars and Samples of Knitting,
E. P. CARPENTER General Agent.
For the States of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland. ap10-1m

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamonds and Rings, to the value of one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. During the month ending February 28, 1865, T. & M. Gaughan & Co., have had the honor of distributing among their patrons, one hundred and nineteen Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of one dollar each. Wesubjoin a few of the many testimonials we have received. "This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and during a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Gwenna Times, Penn Yeller, Mich., Oct. 31, 1864. "They are selling articles purchased from them just as represented."—Daily Long Islander. "Have induced them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city."—Loyal American, Anderson, Ind., Oct. 25, 1864. "They will be found perfectly honorable patent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 27, 1864. "They are a large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Sauceries, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. "All goods furnished are what they are represented to be."—Times Pioneer, Del., Oct. 20, 1864. "Worthy of confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 26, 1864.

Splendid list of articles—all to be sold for $1 each. 250 Genuine Gold Hunting-case Watches, $60 to $100. 500 Genuine Hunting-case Silver Watches, $30 to $50. 200 Diamond Rings, $50 to $100. 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, $15 to $20; 2,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets, $4 to $8; 2,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, $4 to $8. Fashionable Chains and Guard Chains, $10 to $20; 2,000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches, $4 to $8; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Florentine Brooches, $4 to $8. 5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches, $4 to $8; 5,000 Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops, $4 to $8; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops, $4 to $8; 5,000 California Diamond Breast Pins, $4 to $8; 2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., $4 to $7; 10,000 Miniature Lockets, $4 to $8; 5,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Mirror, $4 to $8; 1,000 Pocketbooks, Brooches, &c., $4 to $8; 5,000 Fine Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 5,000 Chased Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 10,000 Stone Cameo and Jet Rings, $2.50 to $10. 10,000 California Diamond Rings, $2.50 to $10; 7,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet and Gold, $2 to $10; 9,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Cameo and Gold, $2 to $10; 10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils, $4 to $10; 5,000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders, $4 to $10; 5,000 Silver Cuckoo and Drinking Cups, $6 to $10; 3,000 Silver Castors, $8 to $10; 2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, $8 to $10.

Messrs T. & M. Gaughan & Co., No. 116 Broadway, New York, are the manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, owning to increased facilities in all unlimited extent, they have established a Great Gift Distribution, subject to the regulations hereinafter given, whereby such articles as above named, are placed in Sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by Express to any address on receipt of one dollar. All the articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value. On receipt of the envelope you can state what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case will they receive less than one dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of admission is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for one dollar; one hundred for $15. Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, but in case of dispute, a copy of the rules of T. & M. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 116 Broadway, N. Y. oct14-1y

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—The stock in the Northwestern Mining Company of Detroit, represented by shares, having been forfeited for nonpayment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Treasurer, Detroit, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 1st day of May, A. D., 1865, unless sooner redeemed by the payment of all dues, including interest and charges.

The following will be sold for non payment of assessments of one dollar per share, due August 1st, 1864, and two dollars per share, due January 4th, 1865, viz: Certificate No. 1,000 for 5 shares; No. 1,001 for 100 shares; No. 1,002 for 10 shares; No. 1,003 for 5 shares; No. 1,004 for 5 shares; No. 1,005 for 5 shares; No. 1,006 for 20 shares; No. 1,007 for 5 shares; No. 1,008 for 5 shares; No. 1,009 for 5 shares; No. 1,010 for 5 shares; No. 1,011 for 5 shares; No. 1,012 for 5 shares; No. 1,013 for 5 shares; No. 1,014 for 5 shares; No. 1,015 for 5 shares; No. 1,016 for 5 shares; No. 1,017 for 5 shares; No. 1,018 for 5 shares; No. 1,019 for 5 shares; No. 1,020 for 5 shares; No. 1,021 for 5 shares; No. 1,022 for 5 shares; No. 1,023 for 5 shares; No. 1,024 for 5 shares; No. 1,025 for 5 shares; No. 1,026 for 5 shares; No. 1,027 for 5 shares; No. 1,028 for 5 shares; No. 1,029 for 5 shares; No. 1,030 for 5 shares; No. 1,031 for 5 shares; No. 1,032 for 5 shares; No. 1,033 for 5 shares; No. 1,034 for 5 shares; No. 1,035 for 5 shares; No. 1,036 for 5 shares; No. 1,037 for 5 shares; No. 1,038 for 5 shares; No. 1,039 for 5 shares; No. 1,040 for 5 shares; No. 1,041 for 5 shares; No. 1,042 for 5 shares; No. 1,043 for 5 shares; No. 1,044 for 5 shares; No. 1,045 for 5 shares; No. 1,046 for 5 shares; No. 1,047 for 5 shares; No. 1,048 for 5 shares; No. 1,049 for 5 shares; No. 1,050 for 5 shares; No. 1,051 for 5 shares; No. 1,052 for 5 shares; No. 1,053 for 5 shares; No. 1,054 for 5 shares; No. 1,055 for 5 shares; No. 1,056 for 5 shares; No. 1,057 for 5 shares; No. 1,058 for 5 shares; No. 1,059 for 5 shares; No. 1,060 for 25 shares; No. 1,061 for 25 shares; No. 1,062 for 25 shares; No. 1,063 for 25 shares; No. 1,064 for 25 shares; No. 1,065 for 25 shares; No. 1,066 for 25 shares; No. 1,067 for 25 shares; No. 1,068 for 25 shares; No. 1,069 for 25 shares; No. 1,070 for 25 shares; No. 1,071 for 25 shares; No. 1,072 for 25 shares; No. 1,073 for 25 shares; No. 1,074 for 25 shares; No. 1,075 for 25 shares; 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No. 1,196 for 25 shares; No. 1,197 for 25 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas
North Western Mining Co. of Detroit.
Pittsburgh, April 12th, 1865.—6t

OFFICE DEPOT CORN'Y OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A., Corner Penn street and Garrison alley,
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 14, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 20th day of April, 1865, for the supplying and delivering at this Post at such times, and in such quantities as the undersigned may require, Fresh Beef, of a good and market b quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters. Suet, Tallow and Kidney Tallow to be excluded—furnish (6) months from the date of

The Daily Commercial

Speech of Pres't. Johnson.

Remarks on President Lincoln's Death

HIS FUTURE POLICY.

TRAITORS TO BE PUNISHED.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, in introducing the Illinois delegation, spoke in high praise of Mr. Lincoln, and expressed in behalf of the delegation the fullest confidence in Mr. Johnson's ability to conduct the affairs of the nation, and pledged him the earnest support of his State and the nation. President Johnson replied:

I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me, through you, these words of encouragement, I had not anticipated in the midst of the saddening circumstances which surrounded us, and the immense responsibility thrown upon me. The expression of the confidence of individuals, and, still more, of an influential body like that before me, representing a great Commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind in an hour, like this, of the deepest sorrow. Were it possible to embody in words the feelings of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them.

Perhaps the best reply I could make, and one most readily appropriate to your kind assurances of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled us, cannot be reduced to words, and oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibilities which have devolved upon me, and saddened with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all, but I cannot permit such expressions of confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without an acknowledgment to an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, in time, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor for a long time.

On an occasion like this the manifestation of the public feeling as well uttered, are peculiarly acceptable. Springing from the people himself, every ovation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often tendered newly formed. To me they are real. Your words of countenance and encouragement sink deeply in my heart. We are in a terrible era. I could but gather from them strength to carry on my sacred duties of right. This feeling, I shall call upon for during the great duty, firmly, steadfastly, if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more than mine this great affliction.

In what I say on this occasion, I shall indulge in no party spirit of anger—no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind—in the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey the law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated, and when we trace this crime to its cause—when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, look at the result, we stand yet more astonished at this most barbarous, this most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored, revered and beloved, and the hope of the people, springs not at once from a solitary individual, of even a desperate wicked cause. We can trace its cause through successive steps, without my enumerating them here, back to that source which is the spring of all our woe. No one can say that if the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be arrested, he should not undergo the extreme penalty to the law, for the crime. None will say that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty?

Here gentlemen you, perhaps, expect me to present some matured notion of my future policy. One thing I will say: Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. American people must be taught if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished, that the government will not always bear with its enemies, that it is strong enough not only to protect but to punish. When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty. We find there theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and there two we find named as the highest of crimes—treason. With other and inferior offences our people are familiar. But in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes and will be surely punished.

I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public. Public justice should guide our action at this period of unusual excitement, and well-grounded public morals. Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty. While we are appalled, overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst at the hands of a traitor, shall we allow men—can not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the State with impunity?

While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the Nation to be assassinated? I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this, as in all other, my judgment shall be determined by them, and I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings towards any.

In general terms I would say that public morals and public order should be established upon sure and inflexible principles of justice. When the question of executive mercy comes before me it will be considered calmly and judiciously, remembering that I am the executive of the nation. I know me love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and now cast in to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to an individual is cruelty to the State. In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt. I feel that this high prerogative is not used to remove few at the expense of many. Excuse I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people.

In regard to my future course, I will make no pledges. I have been connected somewhat intimately with public affairs, and to the history of my past public acts, which is submitted to you, I refer for those principles which will govern me hereafter and will guide me hereafter. In general I will say, that I have long labored to the annihilation of the aristocracy and the elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and cannot change. It is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that government was made for man, not man for government. This strong tide of the people against the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their government is the strongest defence that human wisdom can devise. So long as the rich man feels that the interests of the government are his interests; so long as the public heart turns in the right direction and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our government and love of liberty, our Constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fail, the government will fail, and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth. After having preserved one form of free government and shown its power to maintain its existence through the convulsions of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through the last ordeal of bloody strife to prove that this government will not perish from internal weakness, but will stand able to defend itself against all foes and punish treason.

In the dealings of inscrutable Providence, and by the operation of the Constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life, and especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you. I have no retracts. I will not defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer—professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man, gifted with pre-science, four years ago, uttered and written down in advance the events of this period, the story would have appeared more marvellous than anything in the "Arabian Nights." I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur, and it becomes necessary to act, I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire.

The members of the delegation were then severally introduced to the President by Gov. Oglesby.

CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF MR. LINCOLN.—Immediately after our army took possession of Charleston, the President wrote a letter to the commanding officer, directing him to inquire after the family of the late James L. Petigru, and to provide them with whatever they might need. He inclosed fifty dollars as a personal contribution toward their wants, if they should be in a condition to require it. Special instructions were given to secure for him full protection and the quiet occupation of their home. Mr. Petigru, it will be remembered, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of South Carolina, and stood firm and immovable though almost alone in his devotion to the Union, through all the madness of disunion in 1832, and of secession at a later day. Like every other Southern Union man he was reduced to poverty by his course, but his unstained integrity and his unflinching devotion to principle, commanded the respect even of his most bitter political foes. We are glad to learn that very considerable sums of money have been raised in Boston and New York for the relief of the surviving members of his family.—*N. Y. Times.*

A curious discovery has recently been made in attempting to repair the basement of Pompey's Pillar. A French engineer, having been appointed by the Viceroy of Egypt to direct the work, caused a few of the loose stones forming the basement to be removed. It was soon found that the pillar is built entirely on a bed of hard quartzose pudding stone within the basement. This stone bore an inscription in hieroglyphics, and was, in fact, the capital of a column belonging to one of the temples of Upper Egypt, conveyed hither for the express purpose of serving for the base of the column. M. Mariette has deciphered the inscription, and found it to be one of Sesostris II, the father of the great Sesostris, mentioned in it so that Pompey's Pillar, now 1,800 years old, rests on the fragment of a monument erected at least fifteen centuries before the Christian era. A new proof that the past is studded, with passage round the globe, as that visible on the hieroglyphics, and the whole nation been called in to proof the monument for deterioration.

The final hymn, sent up on a slip from J. D.'s pew in St. Paul's Richmond, Last Sunday, began with the well-known line

"Oh! where shall rest be found"

CITY MATTERS.

Morning for the President's Death—Services in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Monongahela City.

A very solemn and appropriate service was held in the M. E. Church of Monongahela City, on last Sabbath morning. The church was very tastefully draped in mourning, and a very able and eloquent sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. E. Hingley, from Psalm LXI and 2d verse:—"When my heart is overwhelmed, lead me to the rock that is higher than I." He remarked that every nation has its flood and ebb tide of sorrow and of joy, its period of trial and triumph, of calamity and rejoicing; in illustration of which he said that last Sabbath at the call of the Governor we met in this place to rejoice over the late victories achieved by our arms. To-day, under the spontaneous impulse of grief we crowd the sacred sanctuary; and, lo, fair hands and sorrowing hearts have draped its walls in mourning, as expressive of the common grief that Abraham Lincoln, our President, the most magnanimous and merciful of men, is no more. He then unfolded and applied the text, directing the minds of his congregation to God as the true source of consolation and hope, and said, sorrow to have come upon us in this past and we have borne them for four weary, long and bloody years in the name of the Lord, and with the unflinching spirit of christian man, blood, and shall we now stagger beneath the blow of a cowardly assassin's hand? No; the present calamity shall make us cling to God more closely, even as the alarmed bird grasps the bending bough more firmly, because of the winds that shake it, and will we grasp the promise of God more firmly, and resolve that the everlasting God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms; or, as the eagle when its nest is stirred, and she knows not where to light, scared by the storm that rends earth's forests, she turns her eye and tireless wing toward heaven, nor stays in her lofty flight till she come tall cliff she looks down upon the raging storm, while eternal sunshine settles down on her brow, so will we turn our eye and tireless wing heavenward till on Pisga's summit we can shout, "the Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

He concluded with an eulogy upon the deceased President, the suffering Secretary of State, our noble country and its glorious destiny.

GENERAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Yesterday being the day designated for consigning the remains of President Lincoln to their temporary resting place in the National vault in Washington City, in accordance with a resolution passed by a meeting of the people, and by common consent, there was a total suspension of business in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding boroughs, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock. During the interval the solemn tones of a hundred bells gave token that the occasion was one of more than ordinary interest—that the mortal remains of the nation's late Chief Magistrate were being consigned to the tomb. Minute guns were fired from early dawn until dewy eve, and all the surroundings indicated the deep-seated, universal respect and admiration in which the deceased President was held by the loyal men and women of the North. Word-painting could faithfully portray the scene prevalent yesterday. In the sudden, wild wailings of sorrow manifested by the populace, then on Saturday and Sunday were indescribable, what shall be said of the deep, subdued, chastened feelings manifested yesterday as the remains of the nation's dead were being consigned to the tomb. The scene everywhere prevalent may be imagined, but it cannot be described.

In accordance with the suggestions of the acting Secretary of State, the masses of the people repaired to the different places of worship at twelve o'clock. At that hour the streets presented a desolate appearance, rarely equaled on the holy Sabbath. The churches, without a single exception (as far as could hear of), were open. In all of them solemn and imposing services were conducted. In many, able, eloquent and telling discourses were delivered, while in all fervent prayers were offered up to the Throne of Grace for the afflicted family of the President, for the new Chief Magistrate and his constitutional advisers, and for our beloved country. It may be truly said that the hearts of our people, for the time being, as those of a sorrowing nation, and that in no section of the Union has the manifestations of grief for the death of a beloved President been more sincere and heartfelt than in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity.

CIRCULAR OF THE RT. REV. M. DOMENEC, BISHOP OF PITTSBURGH.—Bishop Domenec has issued the following beautiful and patriotic circular to the clergy and laity of this diocese:

To the Rev. Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Pittsburgh:

A awful calamity has suddenly fallen upon our beloved and afflicted country. Our Chief Magistrate—one universally loved, the chosen one of the people, the idol of the nation—is taken away from amongst us—and, alas! unknown to us, by the cruel hands of a wretched assassin. In this the hour of our bereavement, it is not then enough merely to give vent to our grief, to bewail in sorrow a nation's loss. We must, dearly beloved brethren, have recourse by prayer to the throne of God, that He may look upon our afflicted country with the eyes of mercy, and avert from us all the evil consequences which such an irreparable loss might otherwise produce. We must pray for our present Chief Magistrate and his administration may be conducted in all righteousness, and be eminently useful to our dear country. We must pray for all the members of the Cabinet—that God may enlighten them by his wisdom, strengthen them by His mighty arm, and shield them by His protection. Hence, we do hereby ordain that the prayers in our rulers and civil authorities be most solemnly recited in all the churches under our charge; and do further recommend to our faithful in their daily prayers to implore the blessings of God upon our sorrowing country.

Given at our residence, this 15th day of April, 1865.

✠ M. DOMENEC,
Bishop of Pittsburgh.

J. HICKEY, Secretary.
St. Paul's Cathedral, April 16, 1865.

MATTERS AT CRESTLINE.—On Tuesday evening a riot in a small way occurred in the usually peaceful and orderly village of Crestline, O. It seems that a train had arrived from the West with a number of soldiers, and whilst waiting for it to move, a number of them visited a drinking saloon kept by a colored man named Taylor, who, is charged, used insolent language towards them and drew a revolver. This caused a general row, and the negro was compelled to flee for his life. The exasperated soldiers, before leaving, broke up the bar fixtures, emptied the "fire water" on the ground and demolished the shanty. On the same evening Mr. Miller, the railroad dispatcher, discovered a couple of known pick-pockets on the platform, doubtless seeking an opportunity to ply their nefarious vocation, and arrested them. The people threatened to lynch them, and would have done so had they not taken their departure on the next train.

Yesterday morning a train arrived with a number of soldiers *en route* to join their companies in the Army of the James. Some New York roughs, who had found their way into that fearfully loyal section of country, commenced abusing the soldiers, one of them drawing a revolver and wounding the coward. Only one man who wore a suit of Lincoln's blue was counted this into not only an insult to themselves, but disrespectful to the memory of President Lincoln; whereupon one of them drew a revolver and fired four shots into the party of roughs, one of which received a mortal wound in the breast, from which he cannot probably survive. The train left without any arrests being made, nor is it at all likely there will be.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By His will without whose permission not as a sparrow falls to the ground, an assassin has been permitted to end the early existence of Abraham Lincoln, while President of the United States, causing deep affliction and unbidding sorrow in all loyal hearts, and to all the lovers of this nation, be it

Resolved, That, sincerely mourning the loss of the nation in that of a mest friend, we also deeply deplore the bereavement of the nation of one who, next to the Savior of this Country, must from his personal and official virtues, and all the eminent patriotic services that cluster around his memory, be ever a dweller in the hearts of all true Americans.

Resolved, That although the wise brain can no longer direct the councils of the country, nor the kind heart throb in sympathy for the afflictions of its people, nor the patriot's soul, swelling with the noble feelings, rise for state personal preference or party bigotry in efforts to heal a wounded nation; yet with his own ends his impulses, his wisdom, remain with the nation, and in those Abe-ham Lincoln still live and to the nation that mourns his loss.

GEORGE R. WHITE, President.
D. BACON, Secretary.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, John R. Lowry, aged twelve years, son of Mr. Joseph Lowry, of the Fifth ward, was killed under the following circumstances: The deceased, together with a number of other boys, was playing in the yard attached to the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Liberty street, when young Lowry laid down on a hand car which was upon a siding. The boys pushed the car backwards and forwards along the track, when it suddenly ran under a passenger car, and the poor fellow's head struck the bumper, crushing the back part of it almost to a jelly. He was removed to his father's residence, on Liberty street, where he died in a short time afterwards. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a nephew of Major Lowry.

COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED.—The order received last week suspending recruiting for the present, placed the new companies which were being organized, in a very awkward position—as none of them were more than half completed. This difficulty, however, was overcome by an agreement among the officers to consolidate their companies. Capts. McDonald and Cohen got together, and Capts. Dorrington and Dyer. The consolidation was effected on Monday, and the two companies are now on their way to Harrisburg.

ORDER OF EXERCISE IN TRINITY CHURCH.—The following order of exercises was observed yesterday in Trinity Church, Sixth street: Anthem, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" Opening Sentences; Confession, Absolution and Lord's Prayer; Anthem from burial service; Lesson, 1 Cor., Chap. xv, verse 20; *Te Deum*; 130 Psalm of the Psalter; Nicene Creed; Prayer and Litany; Anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven;" Address; Hymn 188; concluding Prayers and Benediction.

THEATER.—The sensation drama of "The Streets of New York," has been produced in excellent style at this establishment, and is drawing crowded houses. A number of the scenes are really beautiful, and are well worth seeing. The burning of "Badger's" house is one of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed on the stage in this city. The piece will be presented again this evening.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh

Buy and sell the following:

U. S. 7-30 per cents, 1-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6s, 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent, 10-40 Bonds.
Gold, Silver, Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every Description.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.

—Business was resumed this evening at the People's Stock Exchange. The market however was languid and weak. Oil Stocks were not in request, and the offers to sell were abundant and at very low prices. There was one transaction in Railroad Stocks—100 shares of Connellsville (interest bearing) at 10½. The oil shares sold were as follows:

100 shares	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	85
100 "	Ross	1 00
100 "	"	1 00
100 "	"	1 00
100 "	"	1 00
1 "	Steel Well	19 00
1 "	"	20 00
1 "	"	20 00
1 "	Tar, Story and Cherry Run	75
50 "	Whitely Creek	1 75
100 "	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	87

The closing prices at the regular calling of the list were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Connellsville Bonds	74 00	
Allegheny county 5 per cent	70 00	80 00
Citizens' R. R.		1 00
Scrubenville	7 50	
Allegheny Bank		72 00
Mingo Coal		15 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh		9 25
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	1 00	1 50
Caldwell's Philadelphia	4 50	5 00
Central Basin		1 00
Cherry Run Central	1 35	1 50
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh		1 00
Columbia	55 00	60 00
Duck Creek Valley		1 00
Dunkard Creek Union		1 50
Empire	90	1 15
Fayette	40	75
Federal		1 00
Fuller Reserve		60
Great American		4 00
Hemlock	1 50	2 00
Hornewell	1 08	1 30
Lincoln Oil & Mining	50	90
Merchants'	37	40
McAboy Cherry Run	75	90
National, of Pittsburg		1 00
National Refining and Storing	1 40	1 80
Oil Basin		50
Oil City and Pittsburgh		2 50
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	3 85	4 00
Phoenix	85	
Pittsburgh & New York	1 08	
Revenue	70	90
Ritchie	57	75
Rynd Farm	3 50	4 00
Venango Land		80
Venango Central		2 00
Western Pennsylvania	1 25	1 75

From the statements published by *sixteen* regular Banks of our city we compile a table for the purpose of showing the aggregate amounts of capital, circulation, deposits, &c., &c., and making comparisons with future statements.

Our last tabular statement exhibited the condition of the regular State Banks only, and a comparison with it would exhibit results more apparent than real. The vast increase in Capital, Deposits, Loans and Discounts, Government Securities and Cash over the amounts then exhibited is owing to the fact that several of our private banking companies have now for the first time under their new National organization published statements.

Circulation is actually increased to some $2,000,000, in consequence of the National Banks.

We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our Bank officers to the importance of establishing a system of regular and uniform publication of their leading items. We are about to call upon an important financial period, and should not be groping in the dark. We suppose that one of the objects accomplished by a clearing house would be a record of the condition of our Banks, which would exhibit, at least weekly, their condition.

No city of the Union can show a better record on Banks than Pittsburgh. Our institutions have stood the tests of several financial revulsions, with honor to themselves, and at the same time have aided liberally our manufacturing interests. The increased number and business will require hereafter a systematic publication if we would preserve our well-deserved reputation.

Banks	Capital.	Circulation	Deposits and U. S. Treasury	Loans Discounts	Government Bonds	Other Stocks	Due from Banks	Due from other Banks	Total Assets	Capital.
First National	200 00	180 00	146 00	308 00	100 00	10 00	30 00	30 00	380 00	200 00
Second National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Third National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Fourth National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Citizens' National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Commercial National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Mechanics' National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Iron City National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Exchange National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Citizens' Deposit National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Pittsburgh Deposit National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Iron National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Union National	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Second Ward	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Fourth Ward	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Fifth Ward	100 00	90 00	72 00	124 00	50 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	159 00	100 00
Total	1600 00	1440 00	1152 00	1984 00	800 00	80 00	240 00	240 00	2544 00	1600 00

A Tabular Statement of the Condition of Sixteen of the Banks of this City, compiled from their official Reports of April 1, 1865.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

There was a firmer business done in the Provision market, in the morning, with mess pork as the most prominent of the articles inquired for. Buyers sought it at $27@27 50, but the latter figure covered a sale of country and choice brands of city would be hard to buy at less than $28, and not much could be had, we judge at that. Lard bears quotation at 17½c, as the figure at which there, however, little or none is offered. Bulk shoulders were sold at 13½@13¾c, packed; 13c, loose, is generally asked. Bulk sides are quoted at 14@14¼c, loose and packed, without much doing. Bacon is neglected.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market continues dull except for home consumption and the regular jobbing trade. Stocks of pork are very light, and that of bacon only moderate, except of hams which are plenty. In the absence of any speculative demand, we note only small sales of mess pork in lots at $28; retailing from store at $30. Prime lard, in tierces, 18c, and prime leaf do in kegs, 21½@22c for small lots, and a sale of 50 kegs at 20½c. Sugar-cured hams, uncanvassed, 20c; canvassed, 20½@21c. Bacon shoulders 15½@16; clear sides 19½@20; plain hams 17@18c

Hides and Tallow at Louisville.

Buyers are paying 4c to butchers for green hides, and 4c for rough grease tallow, while rendered ranges from 8 to 12c. Dry hides are quiet at 9@13c.

Lard—Prime supplies, with sales of Pittsburgh, afloat, at 21½@22c, and a sale at 28c; retail sales declined to 30c, delivered. Pomeroy to boats, delivered, 22c.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

April 18.

There is not much coal at the river unsold. The quotations are 16c for Hartford City and Pomeroy, and 14c for Youghiogheny afloat, and 22@23c delivered to consumers.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, April 20, 1865.

Business remains dull in all its various departments, the demand being entirely local The fact is, since the murder of our beloved President on Friday night, dealers generally have manifested no disposition to operate to any extent. The intense sorrow that has taken possession of all classes of this community, and Wednesday being the day appointed for the funeral, the business houses were closed most of the day, hence we have but few sales to record, and no material change in prices to notice. On the landing business was dull. The steamers are still draped in mourning, with their flags at half-mast. The Minerva, from Parkersburg, had a good trip. She returned at noon. The first class packet Nevada, being accidently detained, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati and Nashville. The favorite packet America is announced for Nashville on Saturday. The fine packet Leonidas is bound for Cairo and St. Louis. The Minneola will load in turn after the Leonidas, for that port. The light draught steamer Alex Spear came in from Cincinnati after an absence of many months, spent in Government service. The Iron City is mounting a new Texas, which will add materially to her appearance, to say nothing of the extra comfort. The Highlander, from Cincinnati had a good trip. She was about returning when we left the landing. The Empire City came in from St. Louis with a big trip. She is announced to return to that port on Saturday. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. They were neither large nor numerous:

HAY—The market appeared weak and buyers were disposed to hold off in order to establish lower prices. A few loads were sold at $30@31. Baled was dull and offered freely at $30.

APPLES—The supply of good apples on the market was limited. Sales of 140 bbls at $2@3, as per quality.

CHEESE—The supply was about equal to the demand. Sales of 75 boxes W. R. at 21@22c as per quality.

CORN—The market remains very dull, with plenty of sellers. Buyers, however, were shy and not disposed to take hold. Sales of 2 car loads at 90c, on track.

OATS—The market was inactive, 75c being about the outside figure. 900 bushels changed hands at those prices. The market contains an ample supply.

POTATOES—Are in fair request. Sales of 100 bush Peach Blows at $1 00. Inferior qualities sold lower.

FLOUR—The market contains an ample supply of the various descriptions. Prices, however, were unchanged. The range between the various qualities amounts to $1 per bbl. Sales by the dray load were made at $8 75, $9, and $9 37 for extra family. Quite a number could be purchased at lower prices. We notice regular shipments east.

BUTTER—The market was not very active, the sales made being in a regular way, viz: 10 bbls at 30@33c; 12 packages at 30@35c.

BACON—The market was inactive. Buyers were not disposed to operate to any extent, and have an ample supply of the various descriptions. Sales of 1,200 lbs plain hams at 15½c; sugar-cured hams, 20c; sides, ribbed, 13c; shoulders 10½@10½c.

DRIED BEEF—The market contains a moderate supply. Sales at 20c, from store.

LARD—The market remains dull. Prices nominal at 19@20c.

GROCERIES—The supply in the market is ample for the purpose of showing the aggregate amounts of capital, circulation, deposits, &c., &c., and making comparisons with future statements.

WHISKY—The market was inactive, with an occasional demand for city retailed. Sales at $2 15@2 18 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, April 20, 1865.

Business in the oil way exhibited an improvement. There was a large inquiry, particularly for bulk. Some good round parcels were disposed of to our refiners, amounting in the aggregate to 2,800 bbls. These parcels were for refining purposes. The supply is quite light, the last items small, reaching 97 bbls. The trade on the Allegheny continues active. The Leclaire and Urlida were due and will probably be found at the landing this morning. The departures include the Belle, Ida Rees, and several tow boats, all with heavy cargoes. Holders of crude were pretty firm in their views. Some dealers were asking an advance of half a cent per gallon. The principal inquiry was for bulk oil and we hear of no sales of refined having the call. Our latest from Oil City represent the market as being steady with a good demand; prices were unchanged. The sales that came under our notice will be found below. The stock of crude in this market is not large:

REFINED OILS continue very dull. In fact, there was no demand, if we except 10 to 15 bbls for bulk oil and 50 bbls for 150 deg. C. Bonded 40c per gallon. There was no eastern demand.

CRUDE OIL—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness with a larger inquiry, particularly for bulk oils. Among the sales we note one of 2,000 bbls bulk, delivered at the refinery at 22c; 800 bbls do, same terms and conditions; 350 bbls at 22½—pack ages returned. The wooden engine to 20—600 bbls in bulk. The market closed firm, some holders asking a slight advance.

REFINED NAPTHA—We did not learn of any transactions. Prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J Wilkins ..... 125 | J T Stockdale 80
H B Collins ..... 200 |
Total 405

Dry Goods Markets.

The Boston *Shipping List* reports that the active trade in dry goods continues unabated, and the consumption, at the present rate, must soon overtake production, and produce more general activity with both jobbers and manufacturers. Sales of cotton goods are still unsettled, but continue to rule quite low and unsatisfactory. The late auction sale of Atlantic delaines in New York was not satisfactory with the prices realized at the trade sale a few months ago, shows a great decline. A comparison of the two prices realized on the auction sale February 21, gives the following result:

	Boston price, N. Y. price. Declined. Feb. 21	April 7.	per yard.
Atlantic—H 4-4 Brown sheeting	46c	30c	16c
Pacific—4-4 do do	46	28½@30	16 @16½
Atlantic—H 4-4 do do	39½	22½@24	15½@17
V 30 inch do do	37	22 @23½	13½@15
M 35 inch do do	35	18½@23½	11½@15
H 4-4 do do	39½	22½@24	15½@17
L 4-4 do do	39½	18 @18½	14½@15
Pacific—L 4-4 do	33	18 @18½	14½@15
Atlantic L L do do	27½	13½@14½	12½@13½
Atlantic—E 4-4 do do	29½	16½@17½	12½@13½
Atlantic—E 3 inch do	28½	16 @16½	11½@12½
Pacific—E do do	28½	16½@16½	11½@12½

The above figures are a fair index of the recent fall in prices of all cotton goods in less than two months. The printers of Providence, Lowell and Manchester have taken the lead in the sale of goods, and we know of one who has lost $20,000 on sixty cases of prints. For woolen goods the market has been very quiet, and no movement of any consequence has taken place. A few choice goods continue to be taken by the trade to some extent, but otherwise business is very dull.

The New York Shipping List of the 15th instant reports the market fairly active, but at greatly reduced prices. A large business has been done by the auction houses, mostly in imported goods, which have gone off freely. There are very many country merchants in town, and they are now purchasing quite freely. The volume of business during the past two or three days has been large, both at private sale and auction. The order removing the restrictions upon the trade south of the Ohio has given additional impetus to business, and yesterday was a very busy day; prices were firmer and showed some recovery from the lowest point.

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

April 18.

Iron—The market for Pig remains dull, and prices are, to a great extent, nominal. Hot blast is held at $50@55 and cold blast at $70@75. Bar iron is quoted at 9½c for common, and 6½@6¾c for charcoal. Horse Shoes are selling at 9½@10c for Shoenberger's extra.

Nails—The agent for the manufactories are selling at the rates found below, but for small lots 40 to 50c higher is obtained:

10 to 6d	5 00@5 12½
8 and 9d	5 25@5 37½
6 and 7d	5 50@5 62½
4 and 5d	5 75@5 77½
3d	6 25@6 37½
2d	7 25@7 37½
3d, nue blued	7 75@7 87½
2d	8 25@8 37½
Cut spikes, 3 to 7 inch	5 25@6 37½

Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

April 17.

The market continues dull. By some it is thought that prices have reached the lowest notch. We now quote as follows: Stone coal bar 5½@6c per lb; charcoal bar 7@7½c; sizes out of bar at correspondent rating; a. o. sheet iron 8½c; c. c. 11c; Juniata 11c; a. b. steel 11c; steel shabs 14c, and steel wings 15c. The market for nails is well supplied, and sales have been made as low as $5 50 for 10d from first hands.

New Orleans Market.

April 11.

Cotton—There was very little inquiry, and, thus far, we have not heard of a sale. The additional transactions yesterday, alluded to in our report, embraced 107 bales, no particulars, and 80, said to be low middling, at 28c.

We have heard of some small sales of good open-kettle sugar at 14@15c ₱ lb, and lower grades at much lower prices, which are withheld. Also, small lots of Louisiana molasses at 45c per gallon for common, 55c for fair and 60@65c for prime.

Of provisions, the only sales were 18 bbls prime western lard at 15c per lb; 300 bbls choice superfine flour (a favorite brand for bakers' use) at $8 50, and 100 bbls low extra at $9 00 per bbl.—*Times.*

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The Boston *Shipping List* says that the California trade continues quiet and no shipments have been made from this port the past week, and from New York the exports have only been 66 cases.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1865.	1864.
For the week, cases	595	177
Since Jan. 1	14,043	20,072
Total	14,638	20,249

Showing a falling off compared with last year of 11,611 cases.

Whisky at Cincinnati.

Whisky remains dull. Small sales were recorded at $2 10, but purchasers could have been made at $2 08, and at this figure there was little inquiry.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the auction warehouses this morning amounted to 168 hhds, and the sales of the week were 535 hhds. The sales of the season so far up to 10,877 hhds. We quote trashy lugs $3 to $ 90, common lugs $4 to 5, good do at $5 to 6 50, common leaf at $6 50 to 8, medium do $9 to $2, and good to fine at $12 to 23. No extra has been offered lately. For Clarksville tobacco prices range for common lugs at $6 to 7, good do $7 to 10, common leaf $10 to 16, good do $16 to 20, and fine do $20 to 30.

Pickett—Sales of 4 hhds at $3 to 3 90, 26 at $4 to 7 50, 9 at $8 60 to 12 50, and 8 at $15 to 23.

Ninth Street—2 at $3 50, 10 at $4 25 to 8 60, and 14 hhds at $9 05 to 19 25.

Boone—1 hhd stems at $1 40, 10 hhds at $4 to 9 85, and 8 at $12 50 to 16 50.

Louisville—1 hhd at $3 50, 11 hhds at $4 50 to 8 70, and 8 hhds at $10 50 to 16 75.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Highlander	Kerr	Cincinnati.
Alex Speer	Richmond	do

DEPARTED.

Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Parkersburg.